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THE KUKLUX KLAN HYENAS.

Report of the Select Committee of Congress.

When, How and Why the Secret Order was Formed.

The Most Intelligent Negroes Selected for Immolation.

Extension of the President's Powers Recommended.

What the Minority of the Committee Have to Say.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The Joint Select Committee will, to-morrow, make their report on the condition of affairs in the late insurrectionary States. The Committee was organized April 20, and again met in Washington on the 17th of May last. On the 19th, a subcommittee of eight was appointed to proceed at once with the investigation, with authority to take testimony wherever they deemed it advisable, by a subcommittee of their own number, to be reported to a meeting of the full committee. Subcommittees were appointed to visit and take testimony in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. The evidence taken in Washington and by a Subcommittee in South Carolina, having been reported to the Joint Committee, is now submitted and as an appendix to and part of the report is also submitted the report of the Subcommittee appointed to digest the reports of the Executive officers of the States. The testimony taken in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi by the Subcommittees visiting these States is not yet prepared and will be submitted with a supplement or supplementary report.

SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The proceedings and debates in Congress show that whatever other causes were assigned for disorders in the late insurrectionary States, the execution of the laws and security of life and property were alleged to be most seriously threatened by the existence and acts of organized bands of armed and disguised men known as Kuklux. Inquiring as our primary duty into the truth of these allegations in those States where such acts have most recently been committed, the investigation necessarily assumed a wider range. Not only has inquiry been made as to the commission of outrages, as to the execution of laws by the superior Courts and inferior Magistrates, but bad legislation, official incompetency, corruption, and other causes, having been assigned as accounting for, if not justifying, dis orders, they, too, have to a large extent entered into the statements and opinions of witnesses.

IMMUNITY OF DISGUISED CRIMINALS.

There is a remarkable concurrence of testimony to the fact that in those of the late rebellious States into whose condition the Committee have examined, the Courts and juries administer justice between man and man, in all ordinary cases, civil and criminal; and while there is this concurrence on this point, the evidence is equally decisive that redress cannot be obtained against those who commit crimes in disguise and at night. The reasons assigned are, that identification is difficult, almost impossible—that when this is attempted, the combinations and oaths of the Order come in and release the culprit by perjury either upon the witness-stand or in the jury-box; and that terror inspired by their acts, as well as public sentiment in their favor in many localities paralyzes the arm of civil power. That this organization may not be looked at in the exaggerated light of overriding all law and justice in the communities where it exists, and that the facility with which the well-disposed people of the South have adapted themselves to their changed circumstances may be seen, they introduce statements on this subject of a few prominent men from several of those States, including Ex-Gov. ORR of South Carolina, Ex-Gov. PARSONS of Alabama, Gen. CLANTON, C. D. FORSYTHE, Solicitor of the Rome, Ga., Judicial Circuit. While there is this general concurrence of evidence as to the efficiency of the administration of justice by the Superior Courts, there are complaints that in some instances incompetent Judges have been appointed. Numerous complaints of the incapacity of many of the inferior magistrates, and in several of the States the Governors are charged with an abuse of the pardoning power, especially in favor of the negroes, all of which assigned causes for disorder will be noticed when we come to consider those causes.

THE HITHERTO SECRET ORDER.

The inquiry into the present condition of the late insurrectionary States necessarily involved the history of the successive steps which have led to that condition as affected by the bands already referred to, and before proceeding to consider their present situation, the Committee trace so far as they are able to do so from the testimony, and from official reports, the origin, extent, purposes and modes of operation of this heretofore secret and mysterious organization, and the causes assigned for its existence and earlier actions. There are expressions of belief by officers of United States military and others that secret organizations were formed in the insurrectionary States soon after the close of the war, hostile to and intended to embarrass the Government of the United States, and of the States, in the proper administration of the affairs of the country. Among these were the statements made by Major-Gen. THOMAS before the Reconstruction Committee in February, 1866, and by Gen. MEADE in his official report for 1868 as Commander of the Department of the South. Neither of the statements of these gentlemen refer by name to the Kuklux Klan, but they cover the period during which it made its appearance. Its gradual development may be traced by bearing in mind these facts, and taking up the evidence of Gen. N. B. FORREST, given before this Committee. As he fixes the earliest date for the existence of the Kuklux, assigns several motives for their organization, and possessed their confidence so far as to know their signs and passwords, and to be able, as he alleges, to disband them in 1868, we proceed to consider and compare his various statements. The time of the organization is thus fixed in 1866, and by reference to the proclamation of Gov. BROWNLOW, the report shows the extent to which outrage and crime were committed. The motives and means by which they were accomplished through Democratic clubs, Kuklux Klans and Knights of the White Camelia—different names for organizations shown to have worked for a common purpose—may be learned from the testimony, over 1400 pages of which was taken by the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Elections in the Louisiana contested election cases of 1868. Taking these statements from official sources showing the prevalence of this organization in every one of the late insurrectionary States and in Kentucky, it is difficult now, with the light which has recently been thrown upon its history, to realize that even the existence of the Kuklux Order has been so long a mooted question in the public mind. Especially is this remarkable, in view of the effects that are disclosed by some of this documentary evidence to have been produced by it. That it was used as a means of intimidating and murdering negro voters during the Presidential election of 1868, the testimony on the Louisiana and other contested election cases already referred to, clearly establishes.

OBJECT OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The report treats with minuteness on the occurrences in South Carolina; and Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, are grouped together for the purpose of showing the existence of Kuklux and their practices. With the exception of the presence of Northern men in Southern States, and the establishment of Union Leagues to influence the political action of the negroes, none of those latter assigned causes for the origin of the Kuklux were themselves in existence in 1866 when it was established. The object of the Kuklux was to oppose and reject the principles of the Radical Party, as shown by the Constitution, to be accomplished by each member providing himself with a pistol, a Kuklux gown and signal instruments. If corroboration were needed upon this point it could be found in the expressions made by these bandits to their victims when inflicting their scourgings upon men and their outrages upon women. That testimony is uniform, and if "out of their own mouths we condemn them," it must be on the ground of their hostility to the Government, and to the enjoyment by the negro of the rights conferred upon him by the Amendments to the Constitution, and by the laws which they are organized to oppose.

ORIGIN OF THE CORRUPTION IN THE SOUTH.

The refusal of a large portion of the wealthy and educated men to discharge their duties as citizens has brought upon them the same consequences which are being suffered in Northern cities and communities from the neglect of their business and educated men to participate in all the movements of the people which make up self-government. The citizen in either section who refuses or neglects from any motive to take his part in self-government has learned that he must now suffer and help to repair the evils of bad government. The newly-made voters of the South at the close of the war, it is testified, were kindly disposed toward their former masters. The feeling between them, even yet, seems to be one of confidence in all other than their political relations. The refusal of their former masters to participate in political reconstruction necessarily left the negroes to be influenced by others. Many of them were elected to office and entered it with honest intentions to do their duty, but were unfitted for its discharge. Through their instrumentality, many unworthy white men, having obtained their confidence, also procured public positions. In legislative bodies, this mixture of ignorant but honest men with better educated men was the opportunity for corruption, and this opportunity has developed a state of demoralization on this subject which may and does account for many of the wrongs of which the people justly complain. It is apparent at the same time that the demoralization is not confined to race, nativity or political creed, but represents specimens alike in the negro, the carpet-bagger, and the white native citizens of both parties. These remarks are not applicable to all the reconstructed States. They are to several of them. Taking South Carolina as an illustration, and it is certainly as bad in these respects as any of the States, and there can be no doubt that venality and corruption in the Legislature prevailed largely. There, they are spoken of as existing by men of all parties, and seem to be conceded. Certainly, their existence is almost universally believed by the people of the State. With such material as the Legislature, and such views of virtue and trade as are shown to have prevailed, corruption was inevitable. We point to the results of the opinion in South Carolina in the fact that the negroes in the nine counties of that State in which Kuklux violence prevailed to such an extent as to call for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in them, are, according to the testimony of Judge CARPENTER, much more intelligent than in any other part of the State. The fact they are so when placed alongside the list of men murdered and maltreated in these counties, demonstrates that it requires the strong arm of the Government to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, to keep the peace and prevent this threatened—rather to stay this initiation of races until the experiment which it has inaugurated, and which many Southern men pronounce now, and many more have sworn shall be made a failure, can be determined in peace. The race so recently emancipated, against which banishment or serfdom is thus decreed, but which has been clothed by the Government with the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, ought not to be, and we feel assured will not be left hereafter without protection against the hostilities and sufferings it has endured in the past, as long as the legal and constitutional powers of the Government are adequate to afford it. Communities suffering such evils, and influenced by such extreme feelings, may be slow to learn that relief can come only from a ready obedience to, and support of constituted authority.

PATIENCE WITH THE SOUTH.

Looking to the modes provided by law for the redress of all grievances, that Southern communities do not seem to yield this ready obedience as once should not deter the friends of good government in both sections from hoping and working for that end. Northern communities, exasperated by the delay and insubordination, may be reminded that the elements of the two societies are widely different, composed of those who, a few years since held the State, and exacted obedience to their will from their slaves, and held absolute sway over the votes of their white dependents, but who are now reduced in influence and in wealth by the events of war, and of the poor white, who has found himself, as he supposes, degraded by the elevation of the negro to political equality with him, his vote before having been the chief badge of his superiority; of the negro, not only voting, but ruling the State, in office with, or over his former master, or struggling with the evils of poverty in beginning life for himself, after the best years of his life have been spent in the service of others. All these elements beget feelings, and result in disorders to which Northern communities are strangers. The strong feeling which led to rebellion, and sustained brave men, however mistaken, in resisting the Government which demanded their submission to its authority, to an amount of whose belief was attested by their enormous sacrifice of life and treasure; this feeling cannot be expected to subside at once nor in years. It required full forty years to develope disaffection into sedition and sedition into treason. Should we not be patient if in less than ten we have a fair prospect of seeing so many who were armed enemies becoming obedient citizens? Should we not give encouragement to those who manifest a disposition now to become such, especially when it is that in many sections well-disposed men were deterred by fear of the power of an armed and desperate conspiracy from affording aid to the authorities in enforcing the law, but while we make this forbearance and conciliation, fully recognizing that from far the largest part of the Southern people a reluctant obedience is all that is to be hoped for, let it be understood that less than obedience the Government cannot accept. Obedient citizens they cannot be considered who to this service complain of bad laws, excuse or encourage the masked and armed mobs that override all law. Brave and magnanimous enemies, even they cannot be reckoned who permit the remnants of rebellious feelings, the animosities of race or the bitterness of political partisanship to degrade the soldiers of LEE and JOHNSTON into the cowardly midnight prowlers and assassins, who scourge and kill the poor and defenseless. Against all such crime, as well as against incompetency and corruption in office, the power of an intelligent public sentiment and of the Courts of Justice should be invoked and united.

HOW TO CHANGE THE NEGRO VOTE.

Appealing for patience and forbearance in the North while time and these powers are doing their work, would, also, appeal to the good sense of Southern men, if they sincerely desire to accomplish political reforms through a change in the negro vote. If their theory is true that he votes solidly now with the Republican Party, and is kept there by his ignorance and by deception, all that is necessary to keep him there is to keep up by their countenance the Kuklux organization. Having the rights of a citizen and a voter, neither of these rights can be abrogated by whipping him. If his political opinions are erroneous he will not take kindly to the opposite creed, when the apostles continue to use the scourge upon himself and outrage his wife and children; if he is ignorant he will not be educated by burning his school-houses and exiling his teachers; if he is wicked he will not be induced to contribute to Liberia his religious teachers; if the resuscitation of the State is desired by his labor, neither will it be secured by a persecution which depopulates townships and prevents the introduction of new labor and of capital.

BENIFICENT EFFECT OF THE ACT OF 1871.

The law of 1871 has been effective in suppressing for the present, to a great extent, the operations of masked and disguised men in North and South Carolina. Bills have also been found by Grand Juries in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; but comparatively few, if any, of the defendants in the last-named States have yet been tried. The apparent cessation of operations should not lead to a conclusion that the community would be safe if protective measures were withdrawn. These should be continued until there remains no further doubt of the actual suppression and disarming of the widespread and dangerous conspiracy.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The results of suspending the writ of habeas corpus in South Carolina shows that where the membership, mysteries, and power of the organization have been kept concealed, this is the most, and perhaps, the only effective remedy for its suppression; and in view of its ceasing and resumption of hostilities at different times; of its extent and power; and that in several of the States where it exists the Courts have not yet held terms at which the cases can be tried, we recommend that the power conferred on the President by the fourth section of that act be extended until the end of the next session of Congress. In view, also, of the large number of indictments found in the several Courts under this act, which yet remain untried, and of the evident encouragement derived from the belief that the present United States Courts cannot possibly reach and try them within any reasonable time, we recommend such an increase of the Judiciary of the United States by districts and circuits, in the States shown to be afflicted by these disorders, as, in the judgment of Congress, will secure speedy and certain justice, to be administered, and leave no hope of impunity to criminals by the law's delay.

AS TO POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The continuance of disabilities is the only cause not yet considered. No man under disabilities has avowed himself as either committing or encouraging outrages for that reason, and no member of the organization has jutified their acts on that ground. It is one of the pretexts made by those who were willing to urge any plausible excuse for outrages which admit of none. But to remove alleged impediments to the local Government, encountered by the existence of disabilities to hold office, and being satisfied that there should be a general removal of them, with proper conditions and exceptions, we recommend the passage of a law for that purpose, agreeing in the recommendation made by the President to exclude from its benefits any great criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the Government. In this connection we wish to say that as disregard of law has been the evil so largely complained of, and so widely extended in the late insurrectionary States no encouragement should be given to those who have accepted office in defiance of the existence of these constitutional disabilities, or have elected to office men whom they knew to be excluded by them.

DEBTS AND ELECTION LAWS.

The report of Representative STEVENSON, from the Subcommittee on Debts and Election laws of the late insurrectionary States, says: Ex Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, sent a letter more remarkable for argument against the proceedings of the Subcommittee as a breach of State Rights than for the facts furnished, and Gov. REED, of Florida, declined to answer at all, though he had forwarded to a member of the Subcommittee several of his messages. He protested against the invasion of the rights of the State of Florida. Generally where their inquiry has been resented, evaded, or ignored they discovered reasons for concealment which convince them that officials are more concerned about their own dignity than that of the State. In South Carolina the Governor has answered promptly, but sent such contradictory statements that they could give little weight to any. The report concludes with a statement of the general financial condition of the eleven States, as follows: Debts and liabilities in 1860, $125,216,778; in 1865, $223,845,132; increase since 1860, $120,331,354. When the late insurrectionary States entered the rebellion, they held in trust-funds, assets and balances, $70,147,747; these funds and assets were on deposit, or in stocks of banks, railroads, and other internal improvements; their contingent liabilities were secured by mortgages on lands, in stocks, banks, and interests in lien, or on turnpikes, railroads, and canals. The banks had a capital of over $61,000.000; coin, over $18,000,000; circulation, over $51,000,000; there were 8,944 miles of railway, which cost $237,376,097. The assessed value of property was $4,363,030,347; the estimated or assessed value of slaves, $1,634,108,381; total of property, exclusive of slaves, $2,728,825,006. According to the estimate of Secretary BELKNAP, the Confederate debt on the 1st of April, 1865, was about $2,345,297,823; the total ascertained loss by the rebellion in property assets and debts, State and Confederate, $5,262,303,554. There were debts due the merchants of the North from those of the South for goods purchased and consumed, and money loaned, estimated, when the war began, at $300,000,000. Add interest to 1866 and the sum would be $408,000,000; total State debt and disabilities existing, and prospective and Confederate debt and commercial debts, $2,976,145,955 90. Here was a burden which must have crushed the people of the South and reduced them to general bankruptcy. It was $218,456,384 47 greater than the national debt at its maximum; $247,320,949 85 more than the assessed value of all property in the States in 1860, less slaves, and $1,372,743,226 90 more than the assessed value of all property in the eleven States in 1865. They had neither money nor credit, nor sufficient means of subsistence.

HOW THE PEOPLE WERE FED.

If the Government had left the people of the South to their devices they must have fallen into anarchy and ruin. But before the war ended the Government had begun to feed, clothe, shelter and care for the destitute of both colors, and millions were distributed in supplies. In 1865 a bureau was organized for this purpose, and expended in relief, education and aid to the people of both colors and all conditions, $13,230,277 40. Millions more were donated by charitable associations and citizens of the North. The document concludes with a report of the Election laws of late insurrectionary States.

The Report of the Minority of the Committee.

The minority of the Committee say that although Tennessee was for some reason embraced among the States assigned to one of the Subcommittees, no evidence was attempted to be taken to show any lawlessness there. It follows, therefore, that five at least of the eleven Southern States, to-wit: Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, are free from even the suspicion of lawlessness on the part of the people, whatever may be the fact as to their rulers. These five States embrace greatly more than half the territory, and nearly half the population of the eleven Southern States, and it is hard to conceive why, if political or other combinations existed for any general purpose, they should be left out while the other six States, or part of them, were in combination for any such general objects. The minority do not deny that bodies of disguised men have in several States of the South been guilty of the most flagrant crimes—crimes which they neither seek to palliate nor excuse, for the commission of which the wrong-doers should suffer speedy and condign punishment. But they deny that these men have any general organization or any political significance, or that their conduct is indorsed by any respectable number of white people in any State.

CARPET-BAGGERS AND SCALLAWAGS.

The minority dwell at much length on carpet-bag, scallawag and negro rule, showing that while the assessed value of the taxable property in the eleven States of the South has increased from $4,335,787,942 in 1860, to $2,026,440,971 in 1870, being a loss of $2,307,306,971, or over $300,000,000 more than now remains, the State taxation on what those people now have was, in 1870, $12,813,613, while it was $8,165,486 in 1860, when their affairs were managed by their own people, and the county taxation in 1860 on all the property they then owned was only $3,115,184, while now, under carpet-bag and negro rule, it is $14,298,630, or $11,000,000 more on the remnant still in existence than it was on the whole property they owned when the war began.

NO COMBINATION; NO CONSPIRACY.

The minority review these subjects at length and express full confidence that they are sustained in the assertion that there is nothing in the evidence tending to show that there is either any combination, conspiracy, design or desire on the part of any respectable number of the people of the South to deprive the colored race of any of their civil or political rights, and there is certainly none either to subvert or interfere with the legitimate authority of the Federal or State Government. Appended to the views of the minority is the paper drawn up by Mr. VAN TRUMP, the minority member of the Subcommitte visiting State of South Carolina. He states the election in 1870 took place on the 19th of October. In looking over the official report of the Adjutant and Inspector General, it would be observed that, while the distribution of arms to the negro militia extends up to the very day of election, not a gun was placed in their hands after the day of election, and the expiration of the ten days allowed for the Republican Election Commissioners to retain the ballot-boxes in their possession. This was the exciting cause of whatever trouble and disturbance existed in South Carolina in 1870. It was there that Kukluxism showed its head, and even the miserable testimony of the negroes themselves showed that the principal object of the Kuklux visitation was to search for these very arms distributed among them by the Governor.

The report of the minority covers 300 printed pages.

The Latest Murder in Chelsea, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—BARTHOLOMEW, who murdered STORER in Chelsea last night, was arrested; also, Dr. SYDNEY B. WEST and Mrs. GILBERT, the two latter as witnesses of the homicide. BARTHOLOMEW is a machinist, about sixty years of age, and a widower. STORER was forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. He was a builder, worth considerable property, and was respected in the community. STORER and the woman were partners in manufacturing medicated candy, and the tragedy took place in their rooms, where BARTHOLOMEW and STORER met, both, it is said, being enamored with Mrs. GILBERT.

The Fishing Bounties.

Gen. BUTLER has written a letter to Gloucester, Mass., in which he expresses the conviction that the hopes of the passage of a bill granting bounties to fishing vessels are illusory, and says that it seems very clear to him that if laws should be passed repealing our duties upon fish and opening our ports to the Canadian fishermen before any bounty or any relief to the fishermen shall be enacted, then we are, indeed, without remedy. He adds that he has still great hopes of relief to the fishing interest from a different source and in another way, which will be developed all in good time.

WASHINGTON.

The Ridiculous Failure of the Arms Sale Question.

Mortification of Sumner and Schurz—Bonded Warehouse Reform—Civil Service—Indian Matters—Pensions—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—When the debate in the Senate on the French arms resolution closed on Friday both SUMNER and SCHURZ were sick of their work, and the former was reported as confessing himself deceived as to the merits of the case. That their object was thoroughly exposed and badly defeated was admitted on all hands, so to-morrow there will be no renewal of the debate unless they return to it. The malicious preamble will be killed, as it deserves to be, and the resolution of investigation will be adopted, with Mr. CONKLING'S amendment, which is designed to show the contemptible origin of the matter. Had the resolution been brought into the Senate by Mr. SUMNER in the first instance, omitting the unnecessary and offensive preamble, and had he proposed to put it to a vote without speaking himself, it would have been unanimously adopted without a word of debate. But that was utterly foreign to their purpose. Every one here knows that they thought they had skillfully concocted a plan that was to blow GRANT'S Administration out of the water. After Mr. SUMNER had prepared his resolution, and before he offered it, he handed it to his colleague, Mr. WILSON, and remarked in the hearing of several Senators, that ten days hence GRANT'S renomination would not be spoken of, and yet Mr. SUMNER and Mr. SCHURZ, and their handful of adherents on the Press have the effrontery to say that they have not talked politics in this matter; that they have no political design in it. Such hypocrisy is as apparent as it is unparalleled. If they want people to believe what they say, let them hold their tongues to-morrow, and consent to the killing of the preamble to the resolution, which prejudges the case, and to the ordering of the investigation decently, and in silence.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSE REFORM.

The reform of the bonded warehouse and General Order business is proceeding in good earnest as rapidly as the details can be arranged. While the opponents of the Administration are recklessly charging it with all manner of culpability and negligence, the President and the heads of Departments proceed in an unostentatious, business-like manner to the correction of one evil after another, as fast as they are exposed. The rates of cartage and storage of the bonded warehouses have been fully revised by the three Committees of the Chamber of Commerce, Custom-house and warehouse-men, and Collector ARTHUR reports that the rates which have been unanimously agreed on are about fifteen to twenty-five per cent. advance on those which were fixed in 1857. The regulation of the General Order charges and the abolition of the present system of disposing of the business is now under consideration, and will be carried out as soon as the details can be arranged. The chief thing sought to be accomplished in this matter is the disposal of this business so that it cannot hereafter be a matter of political or personal control.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Advisory Civil Service Board has almost completed its arrangements for carrying into effect the new civil service rules in their full extent. The Examining Boards for the Departments, provided for in the eighth rule, have not been designated yet by the President, but the appointments will probably not be delayed so as to embarrass or retard the execution of the plans of the Advisory Board. The operation of the general plan will be somewhat narrowed if Congress shall refuse to make an appropriation, without which some machinery much to be desired cannot be organized. With the instrumentalities that are now at the command of the President, the examination of Postmasters for instance, scattered all over the country, and the officers of the revenue service, cannot be made so effective and satisfactory as it might be. Then again it is desirable that there should be a representative in each of the Departmental Boards from outside the service. This would give an assurance of impartiality, and would relieve the executive officers of the Departments both from false charges of only formally supporting the system, and from any temptation to influence the Boards for political purposes. It may be remarked that the principles of the system will be applied as fully as possible in the offices for the collection of internal revenue and customs. The New-York Custom-house will be a group of itself, it is understood, and vacancies in the higher positions will be filled by promotions, and the vacant places in the lowest grades thus caused are to be filled by competitive examinations. The Custom-house at Philadelphia will form another group, and so on. In regard to the succession to Mr. FORNEY, it was remarked by a member of the Advisory Board that if any of the subordinates in the office at Philadelphia were fitted to discharge the duties of Collector, it would be filled by promotion. Otherwise the President would be compelled to select from persons outside the service without an examination. The manner of ascertaining the fitness of subordinates for promotion in such cases has been provided for by the Board.

THE INDIAN BOARD SECRETARYSHIP.

The resignation of VINCENT COLYER as Secretary of the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners did not occasion his retirement from the Board, as many supposed. He is still a member of the Board. The law says the Board shall appoint one of its own members Secretary, with such reasonable compensation as may be necessary. This clause was secured by the Commissioners especially for Mr. COLYER'S benefit, and they deemed it reasonable to allow him $3,000 a year salary. When it became impossible for Mr. COLYER to continue longer in the position, the Board took advantage of another clause of the law, which was held to give discretion in the matter, and decided to appoint a Secretary, not one of their own number. Mr. THOMAS K. CREE, of Pittsburg, was some time since appointed. This is not considered to be what was contemplated by the law, which is mandatory in its terms as to the appointment of a Secretary, but practically it amounts to the same thing, for the Board could appoint one of its members Secretary, and authorize him to employ Mr. CREE as a clerk, to do the same duties now assigned to him.

THE LAND-OFFICE.

During the year ending Feb. 1, 1871, the General Land-office record about 45,000 letters on the business of the office. During the year succeeding that time, which is the year since Mr. DRUMMOND became Commissioner, the letters received numbered over 55,000. The number of letters received is not of itself an exact index of the comparative amount of the business, but still an approximately correct idea is to be gained of the increase of general business. There was a constant annual increase from 1851 to the beginning of the war, when there was a sudden falling off. Since the war the increase has been more rapid than ever. It would seem from the record of letters received that the increase during the last year has been about one-fourth. That is, the current business of last year is to that of this as four to five. There have been one-fourth more sales of land, one-fourth more lands surveyed, which has cost one-fourth more. In spite of this increase in the business, which causes a like increase in the clerical labor of the office, Commissioner DRUMMOND, with the same force which he found in the office, has not only kept up the current work, but made large gains upon work which he found in arrears. Among other things he found that the Agricultural College scrip had never been examined and canceled, which he has now nearly or quite completed. There is a prospect that for the year to come there will be double the amount of labor to be done in the office that there has been this year. A large share of the increase being expected from the special legislation of Congress last year designed to force pre-emptors of unsurveyed lands since surveyed and offered for sale, to come forward and make the payments which have been neglected. There are now surveyed and in the market 990,000,000 of acres of public lands.

POST-OFFICE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The Post-office Department has had another competitive examination—this time for lady applicants to a nine-hundred-dollar position. The examination was conducted by Mr. BLACKFAN, of the Civil Service Board; Mr. CHILDS, the Chief Clerk of the Department, and Mr. TERRELL, Third Assistant Postmaster-General. The examination papers were examined by these gentlemen separately. Mr. CHILDS and Mr. BLACKFAN arrived, independently of each other, at precisely the same result, each designating the same three in the same order. Mr. TERRELL only differed from them in regard to the third. All of those designated passed excellent examinations, the difference being very slight, the appointment has not been made, but will be soon. The officers of the Department are much pleased with their experience with competitive examinations thus far.

THE CHEROKEE LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior is about to ask Congress to authorize the President to appraise all the lands of the Cherokee Nation west of the ninety-sixth meridian of west longitude. By the present treaty stipulations, it is to be appraised only as fast as friendly Indians are settled upon it. It will facilitate the settlement of friendly Indians to have it appraised previous to their occupancy of it, and therefore the authority of Congress will be asked to appraise it at once.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The high-tariff people are not contented with the action of the Ways and Means Committee, in bringing back the duties on tea and coffee on the free list, and referring it to the Committee of the Whole, and so to-morrow they will try to secure a passage of the bill under suspension of the rules. The number of votes which the original resolution of instructions to the Committee to report the bill received, gives them some hope that a two-thirds vote may be had. Free coal and salt will doubtless be proposed on the other side, as a sort of counter-irritant to defeat the bill.

THE APACHE RESERVATIONS.

When the reservations were designated for the Apache Indians in Arizona last Fall, at the time Gen. CROOK was ordered to force those savages to accept the hospitality of the Government or be shot, the agencies were temporarily placed in the hands of military officers. It has now been determined to appoint civilians to the positions, in the usual way, to permanently supersede the military agents. There are three of these positions, and under the plans of the Peace Board they will be given to the Dutch Reform Church, the proper officers of which will be informed of their privilege to designate persons to be appointed.

GEN. ABBOTT'S CASE.

There now seems to be but little doubt that the Committee on Privileges and Elections will decide against the claims of Gen. ABBOTT to a seat in the Senate. The vote of the Committee has not yet been taken, however. If Mr. ABBOTT is rejected, then the case of Mr. RANSOM will be before the Committee, and not till then. The decision of the two cases will be made independently of each other.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

A bill has been introduced in the House by Hon. W. L. SESSIONS, of New-York, allowing totally disabled soldiers and seamen increased pensions. Inasmuch as the sum involved is a very small one, and is in behalf of a very unfortunate class of cripples, it ought to pass. It provides that all persons who shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, shall be entitled to pensions at the rate of fifty dollars per month, and all persons who shall have lost both feet, or one hand and one foot, shall be entitled to pensions at the rate of forty dollars per month.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Promise of the Parliamentary Session—Fresh Views of the English Press.

From the London Times, Feb. 6.

The Parliamentary Session of 1872 opens under circumstances which strangely illustrate the fallibility of political foresight. But a few weeks ago the whole atmosphere of politics appeared to be highly charged with that kind of electricity which is supposed to betoken the advent of dangerous storms, though it often passes off harmlessly enough after the meeting of Parliament. The warnings, however, which the Government received from all quarters had exclusive reference to domestic affairs. It is, indeed, a remarkable fact, and perhaps a proof of our insular simplicity, that two Cabinets have prematurely taken credit, in perfect good faith and without protest from their opponents, for the settlement of all outstanding differences between Great Britain and the United States. At the general election of 1868, the Conservative leaders reunited with a vein of pride to the Stanley-Johnson Convention on the *Alabama* claims, as well as to that guaranteeing the neutrality of Luxemburg, as tangible achievements in foreign policy. Events which no one in England had foreseen showed how empty was the success thus discounted before the ink had been dried, and perhaps it was to disconcert the confident belief, so often expressed during the recess, that under Mr. GLADSTONE'S Administration the *Alabama* question had at last been closed. Suddenly, that question looms upon us again in a new and wholly unexpected form, dwarfing and casting into the shade, for the present at least, all party interests, and calling for the exercise of the highest moderation and forbearance, not only on the part of the Ministry, but on the part of the Opposition and of independent members in both Houses of the Legislature. It is the pride, and the just pride, of public life in England, that its grave national differences are the voice of faction is hushed, that even legitimate criticism is reserved for a more convenient season, and that all who can speak with authority come forward to strengthen the hands of the Government. That such will be the prevailing spirit of this evening's debates we do not doubt for a moment. Were it necessary to reinforce this paramount consideration by any other argument, we might remind the Conservative party that if they detected at first the weakness now disclosed in the Washington Treaty, it should have been pointed out in the debates of the last session. Now, a perusal of those debates will convince any one that nothing of the kind was then suspected. Lord RUSSELL'S criticisms were founded almost entirely upon the impolicy of submitting to a retrospective operation of rules improvised for the occasion, and upon the "one-sidedness" of the bargain made about the Canadian fisheries. Lord DERBY fastened on the same points, especially on the former, complaining that, by assenting to rules framed upon American principles we had allowed the game to be played against us "with loaded dice." He also dwelt forcibly on the exclusion of claims in respect of the Fenian raids, which Lord CARNARVON regarded as the main flaw in the treaty. Lord CAIRNS, indeed, drew attention to important defects in its wording; and it must be confessed that, as a product of legal scholarship, it reflects little credit on any of the persons concerned in framing it. But Lord SALISBURY, who indulged his caustic humor without stint in pulling it to pieces did not find out what is now seen to be its vulnerable point. Not only he, but Lord GRANVILLE, answering Lord RUSSELL'S assertion that no concession had been made by the United States, distinctly and emphatically specified the abandonment of claims for indirect losses as a substantial concession on their part, and a material advantage gained under the Washington Treaty as compared with the Clarendon-Johnson Convention. So far was this view from being challenged on the Conservative side, that it was strongly confirmed, in a subsequent debate of the House of Commons, by so competent a judge as Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, whose acceptance of a seat on the Commission had been approved by Mr. DISRAELI, and who manfully assumed his full share of responsibility for its results. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, adopting the reasoning and almost the very language of Lord GRANVILLE, urged that, whereas, under former conventions, questions might have been raised "with regard to the consequential damages arising from the prolongation of the war," and other matters which England had never recognized as fit subjects for arbitration, all questions of that class had been effectually put aside. "The treaty, as actually concluded, narrowed the questions at issue very closely by confining the reference solely to losses growing out of the acts of particular vessels, and so shutting out a large class of claims upon which the Americans had heretofore insisted." But it is needless to accumulate evidence of what is beyond all denial—that, until the American case was published, no one in England had the least conception that it would or could revert to Mr. SUMNER'S exorbitant demands. There is no doubt that our Commissioners should have guarded against the possible revival of these demands by an express provision in the treaty, and, when the proper time comes for discussing its history, explanations of this omission may fairly be demanded. At the present juncture the one duty of English statesmen is to say and do nothing which can prejudice the attempt to remove the misunderstanding which has unhappily arisen. Let us, then, once more state clearly what it is and what it is not to which Great Britain objects in the American case. It is the more necessary to do this because some of our New-York cotemporaries seem to be laboring under a strange confusion of thought as to the object and limits of the Geneva Arbitration, anticipating extravagant "counter-claims" on the part of Great Britain. We need hardly inform our readers that no counter-claim whatever has been made or could have been made in the British case. It was an essential condition of the Geneva Arbitration that it should only take cognisance of American claims against Great Britain, and the consent of Great Britain to place herself in this unfavorable position, without the power of pleading a set-off, was one of the main concessions made in consideration of "indirect losses" being struck out of the United States' account. There were, however, other concessions of equal importance, collectively amounting to a sacrifice, which it is absurd to suppose Great Britain could have made without any equivalent whatever. By deviating from all diplomatic tradition and precedent so far as to record an expression of national regret in the preamble of the treaty, by accepting rules for the decision of the questions to be brought before the arbitrators which Great Britain holds to be new in the law of nations, and by waiving altogether her right to indemnity for the Fenian invasions of Canada, the British Commissioners surrendered as much as it was possible to surrender without betraying the interests intrusted to them. Having cheerfully ratified their acts, Great Britain firmly declines to stand on her defense against claims the withdrawal of which she understood to be a condition of the whole agreement.

FRANCE.

Orleanists Accused of Intrigue—Paying the Indemnity—The Old Nobility and "Henry V."

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Monarchists in the Assembly are canvassing with great activity to obtain signatures to their forthcoming manifesto and to organize a strong and compact party. The newspaper organs of M. THIERS and of the Legitimist Party accuse the Orleanists of intrigue and bad faith. The Subscription Committee in Nancy have already received 1,500,000 francs in contributions to the voluntary fund for the payment of the war indemnity. Many members of the old French nobility have visited Antwerp to pay their respects to the Count DE CHAMBORD.

SPAIN AND ITALY.

A Spanish Crisis—Gen. Sherman to be Feted at Pompeii.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The Ministerial crisis continues. It originated in the opposition of Admiral TOPETE to certain promotions in the army and his demand for the dismissal of Señor GAMUNDES from the Cabinet.

The Ministry has resigned. Señor SAGASTA will probably be intrusted with the task of forming a new Ministry. There is considerable agitation.

ROME, Feb. 18.—Major-Gen. SHERMAN leaves this city Tuesday, for Naples. The Americans there are preparing a fête at Pompeii in his honor.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

Thrilling Adventures of the Detained Passengers—The Railroad Badly Equipped.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 18.—Thrilling narratives are given by passengers just through the snow-blockade of the Union Pacific Railroad. There is said to have been much suffering among the passengers mainly from want of food, and but for relief from Fort Steele the situation would have been terrible. Many of the passengers scathingly condemn Superintendent SICKLES and his assistant, CLARK, for mismanagement and neglect. Others throw all the blame on CLARK, and declare that the passengers, when lying near Creston, would have perished had he made his appearance. The passengers are unanimous in the opinion that the road is not at all equipped for Winter travel, and that with proper appliances and management there would be no occasion for any serious interruption. It is now reported that the blockade is more ruinous than ever, and that altogether there are not over 200 men engaged in clearing the track.

A large party of our principal citizens intended to start for the East today, but became satisfied that they could not get through. The special cars for the Japanese Embassy, from Omaha, have not yet arrived, and the Embassy think it not prudent to start at present. The weather here is delightful, and the snow from the neighboring heights is rapidly disappearing.

Kansas Senatorial Bribery Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—A special dispatch from Topeka to the *Democrat* says: It is understood that the Senatorial Bribery Investigation Committee will report early this week the evidence taken, which makes a volume of four hundred pages. A number of prominent gentlemen, who were summoned to testify before the Committee, have kept out of reach by leaving the State.

Much evidence has been given that money was paid by Mr. SMITH, Senator CALDWELL'S partner in railroad matters. It is also understood that the testimony will show as strong evidence of corruption against Ex-Congressman SIDNEY CLARKE, one of the defeated candidates for Senator, as against Senator CALDWELL.

Arrest of Liquor Dealers in Dakota Territory.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A special from Fargo,

warehouses at Jersey City and Hoboken. As I understand your letter, no objection is perceived by you to a restoration of the General Order business to those stores, under the same management and control, and to be conducted in substantially the same manner as it was before I directed any change to be made.

Am I to regard it as an order? You will remember that this change was not made until after I had had two or three interviews with you upon the subject, and it finally took place with your approval. As in my opinion, the law puts upon me the responsibility of taking possession of goods to be sent under General Order, and as I have given heavy bonds for the faithful performance of my official duties, it seems to me that my duty both to the Government and to my sureties, requires me, in default of express directions from the head of the Department to which I am attached, to exercise my judgment upon this question. I say this, not desiring to act contrary to your wishes, but, if this business is to be restored to the same control and management as heretofore, that I may have from you, for my own justification and protection, specific directions to that effect, and at the same time I ask leave to put on record my own belief, that it is endangering the safety of the revenue and setting an unwise and impolitic precedent to allow foreign steam-ship companies or their agents the control and management of stores for the keeping of General Order goods. Yours respectfully,

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

To Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 30, 1870.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., inclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 27th inst., and in reply beg to submit the following statement, showing the present arrangement of the cartage business at this port. Immediately upon the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., directing the abolition of the "cartage bureau," I took efficient means to carry out your instructions. The merchants and importers of New-York were notified by an advertisement in several of the daily papers that upon making application to this office, and giving bond in a reasonable amount, they would be permitted to cart their own goods to and from bonded warehouse. The cartage bureau was entirely and totally abolished, and has no longer an existence. The merchants and importers were prompt in taking advantage of this privilege, and up to the present moment eighty-eight bonds have been executed by importers and others, under which bonds imported merchandise is transferred to and from warehouses and vessels by the carts of the parties giving bonds.

No importer has been denied the privilege of riding his goods, who has complied with the regulations by giving bond for the faithful performance of the business.

On the abolition of the late cartage system, the immediate supervision and control of the cartage business was placed in charge of the Deputy Collector of the Third Division, to whom, as store-keeper of the port, is also intrusted the superintendence of the bonded warehouses in this district. It is conceded, even by the most radical opponents of the former system, that for the protection of both the Government and the importer, a proper and complete record should be kept of the transfer of bonded merchandise by private individuals, and that none but qualified cartmen should be allowed to handle and ride merchandise on which the duties had not been paid. The importance of such a record is very apparent, and to meet the extra labor imposed upon the third division by the transfer of the cartage business, I have asked for the appointment of two additional clerks. The system which I have adopted is simple and efficacious. It causes no additional or unnecessary delay or trouble to importers, while at the same time it protects the Government. The merchant who is desirous of riding his own goods from the vessel to warehouse, or from one bonded store to another, as soon as the warehousing or transfer permit is issued, presents the document to the warehouse bureau. The permit is compared with the list of bonded carts, and, if found correct, is entered upon the books, and stamped with permission for "owner's carts" to ride the goods described. This is a matter of a few moments, but affords a complete record of the mode of transfer and the party transferring each and every bonded package.

In addition to the eighty-eight bonds already completed, one hundred and six applications are now on file, which will be completed in a few days, or as soon as the sureties offered make their appearance and justify in the required amounts.

Many merchants, however, have signified their intention to employ the regular Custom-house cartmen, finding that they can have their work done as cheaply or cheaper than by bonding private carts.

The bonding of merchants' carts is purely optional with themselves. Every application rests on its own merits, and no invidious distinctions are made, nor is any individual subject to unequal restrictions. In point of fact the cartage business, in all important particulars, is in the same condition as before the late cartage bureau was constituted. Your instructions were promptly and cheerfully carried out, and I am really at a loss to discover any grounds for complaint in the present arrangement of the cartage business, which certainly grants to importers all the privileges, both ancient and modern, that they ever enjoyed.

Unclaimed merchandise and store packages are, as has always been the case, carted by Custom-house cartmen, specially designated by the Collector, and the bonded goods of those importers who do not own or employ carts are transferred by the Custom-house cartmen. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—The rates charged for cartage on public stores and unclaimed packages are the same reduced rates that were charged under the late bureau, with the exception of the charge for cartage on sample packages, which has been reduced to twenty-five cents per package. This is the lowest rate known in the last ten years.

No higher rates are charges by Custom-house cartmen in those instances where they cart bonded goods for importers who have no cartmen of their own.

Merchants who use their own bonded carts make, of course, their own bargains, and determine their own rates. M. H. G.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 30, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the signers of the inclosed letter, of date of 30th inst., I have the honor to transmit to you that, and their two several letters of 28th inst.

My reason for declining the proposition of these gentlemen to allow their respective warehouses to be bonded by the parties severally named is, that the change in the conductors and control of the stores would be merely theoretical and nominal, and by no means distinct and independent of the government of the respective owners of the two steamer lines. I notice an egregious error in the doctrine asserted in the second paragraph of this joint letter of the 30th inst., to wit: "There is nothing in the law that can prevent our keeping the management of these stores with the General Order privilege continued." On the contrary, there is no sanction of law or propriety that authorizes a joint custodian of unclaimed merchandise with the *proper officer* of the Government.

I have only to report and repeat that I am prepared at any time to allow the warehouses in question to be bonded by parties who desire to engage on their own special behalf, in the business of the storage of goods in bond or under general order, not subject to the control, or influence, or connection in any degree, in an association of interest, of or with the proprietors of these steam lines.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1870.

Hon. M. H. Grinnell, Collector, New-York:

SIR: I return herewith the three inclosures of your letter of the 30th ult. relative to the warehouses at Hoboken and Jersey City.

The joint proposition of the owners of these warehouses seems to be in conformity with my letters of the 1st and 9th ult., but, in view of the statement made by you that the change in the conductors and controllers of the stores would be merely theoretical and nominal, I am not prepared at the present moment to give further instructions in the case.

I am, very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 8, 1870.

SIR: My attention is called frequently by letters and representations made by merchants and others in New-York, that great inconvenience exists in consequence of the change made by your predecessor in transferring goods received by the steam-ship companies at their piers in Jersey City and Hoboken.

My letters to your predecessor of the 1st and 9th of June last, to which I refer you, indicate the opinion I then entertained that the storage business should be restored to the warehouses upon the companies' piers.

Subsequently, as indicated by my letter of the 5th of July to Mr. GRINNELL, I hesitated, upon his representations, to give peremptory orders upon the subject. The opportunities I have since had for understanding the nature of the business involved have strengthened the opinions expressed in my letters of the 1st and 9th of June.

In any event, I am sure that decisive action should be taken without further delay. I have the honor to express the hope that you will find it convenient to reach a definite conclusion so that the merchants and shippers may have distinct information, and the Department may be relieved from the embarrassment caused by frequent appeals on their part for action here.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq., Collector of Customs, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1870.

SIR: Three foreign steam-ship lines, the "Cunard line," located at Jersey City, and the "Hamburg line" and "Bremen line," whose depot is at Hoboken, demand from the Collector of the Port of New-York the right and privilege of depositing and storing unclaimed merchandise arriving by the vessels of these lines, in the private warehouses of these Companies, which warehouses are situated on the piers of said Companies, at their respective landing-places, and are under the immediate and sole control of these steam-ship lines and their agents.

The Hamburg and Bremen lines, however, are suspended in consequence of the war on the continent.

I am satisfied after a careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances attending the importation and disposal of merchandise arriving by these lines, that it is not for the best interests of the Government or of the majority of the importers of the City of New-York, that the General Order privilege should be extended to the stores of these steam-ship lines.

The first point to be considered in disposing of unclaimed merchandise imported into the United States is the safety of the revenue and the security of the interests of the Government.

The Collector of Customs, who is made by law responsible for the collection of duties on importations into his district, is directed by the law to take possession of unclaimed merchandise and deposit the same in any public or private bonded warehouse authorized under the act of 1854.

There is no question that under (the) this act the Collector is vested with the right and discretion of choosing such warehouses for the storage of unclaimed goods as may seem to him best fitted for the purpose.

These Companies demand that the Collector shall select their stores.

For several years the so-called Cunard line enjoyed, under the sanction of former Collectors, the privilege of depositing all unclaimed merchandise. Landed from their steamers in stores owned by this English company, and situated on their pier, said stores being bonded as private bonded warehouses by CUNARD, and subsequently by FRANCKLYN, English resident agents of the line.

This privilege was revoked by Mr. GRINNELL, late Collector. The Cunard line now seeks for a restoration of its ancient privilege, on the ground of its benefits to the importing public, and its economy to both the Government and the importers, and asserts that its rehabilitation will not compromise the safety of the revenue. Under the existing arrangements, all unclaimed goods landed from the steamers of this line are at once loaded on large trucks and taken to the General Order store in New-York, where they are held subject to entry by the importer. The cost of ferriage and cartage from Jersey City to New-York is divided among many packages, and thus the aggregate cost to importers as well as to the Government which pays the cartage and ferriage on goods ordered to the Appraiser's stores is largely reduced. It cost the United States an average of five cents per package more to transport goods from Cunard's stores to the Appraiser's under the old arrangement, than it does under the present system, while to the importer, who, under the old arrangement was forced to pay full cartage and ferriage, the cost was enormously increased.

The bills of lading of the Cunard Company give the Company the right to land the goods instantly on the arrival of the import vessel, but the Company claims that upon goods so landed and deposited in their stores no charge is made for storage for the first forty-eight hours. The other steam-ship lines, who do not possess stores of their own, word their bills of lading in the same manner; but when these less favored lines find it expedient or convenient to discharge their vessels within forty-eight hours, they, too, relieve the importers from increased expense by paying the General Order storage and cartage from their own pockets.

The Cunard line save their money, and thus have obtained an extraordinary advantage in their competition with less fortunate lines. It is a positive fact that the Collins line of American steamers, while in existence, did not and could not obtain this privilege then enjoyed by its English rival, the Cunard line.

The safety of the revenue is next to be considered. The whole theory and intent of the Revenue laws forbid that parties having an intimate or individual interest in unclaimed merchandise should have the custody and control of the same after its landing. And yet this English line, the triumphant rivals of our American lines, demands, that to meet its convenience and enhance its profits, the most valuable interests of the United States shall be intrusted into its hands.

The Cunard stores are controlled by aliens in the employ of a foreign company, and its agents and employes, even to the very dock-laborers, are subjects of and owe allegiance to a foreign Power.

The location of these stores, situated as they are, outside of the limits and beyond the fire and police jurisdiction of the City of New-York, have increased the rates of insurance to merchants, and lent facilities to smugglers.

In strict justice to the Cunard Company, it must be admitted that it does all in its power to discourage smuggling. It is a notorious fact, however, and the records of the Custom-house will prove it, that the crews of their vessels and the employes of their stores, take every opportunity to defraud the revenue of the United States. In these unlawful practices these smugglers have been greatly encouraged and assisted by the undue facilities afforded by the "General Order" privilege attached to the stores of the company. No foreign nation, least of all England, would or does accord to the subjects of another country the custody of unclaimed goods landed on its shores.

It has been shown that the present arrangement is a positive saving to the importers. The Cunard line, however, to secure and conciliate the influence of certain great importing merchants, have made especial arrangements with these parties, by which their goods are set aside for their convenience, and the rates of storage so reduced and modified as to more than counterbalance the extra ferriage and cartage. It is natural that the recipients of these special favors should reciprocate by advocating the demand of the Cunard line; but their advocacy has only the basis of selfish interest, and lacks the indorsement of the great majority of importers.

On the other hand, none of the objections advanced against the continuance of the General Order at Jersey City apply to the present system under which unclaimed goods are stored in New-York. At a greatly reduced expense the merchandise is placed in the custody of the Collector's chosen agents in a central location, and under the most favorable circumstances as regards ease of access and protection from fire, robbery or fraud.

Loyal citizens of the United States are now the guardians of its interests, and reap whatever of profit may grow from the transaction of a legitimate business.

At this moment I learn that a new line of British steamers, the largest on the ocean, is about to make Jersey City its depot. Undoubtedly this new line will claim all the privileges enjoyed by the Cunard line, and will find plenty of advocates among interested parties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY, Collector.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO., CLIFF-STREET, BETWEEN JOHN AND FULTON, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1870.

Hon. Thomas Murphy, Collector of the Port, &c.:

DEAR SIR: At the request of a large number of the leading merchants of the City, we hand you a petition, signed by the principal firms doing business at the Custom-house, asking that you would carry out the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the restoration of the bonded warehouses on the piers of the steam-ship companies at Jersey City and Hoboken.

On the 8th inst. we addressed Mr. BOUTWELL, earnestly begging that a favorable decision might be had at an early day, and, in answer, are informed he has written officially to you, and refers us to you for reply.

As we know your anxiety to remove all embarrassments and obstacles from the commerce of the Port, and your willingness to meet all the just wishes of the merchants, we venture to hope you will decide at once in this matter, which has caused so much loss and inconvenience.

Begging the favor of an early reply, we are, with great respect, very truly yours,

(Signed.) PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 12, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. relating to foreign steam-ship lines storing goods upon their piers at Hoboken and Jersey City. The conclusion reached by you is, that it is not safe for the Government to permit the goods brought by the steam-ships of those companies to be stored in store-houses upon their piers.

Your opinion appears in the main to coincide with that expressed by your predecessor, Mr. GRINNELL; but it is not in accordance with the conclusions reached by the Department after considerable investigation made by a committee, and after careful examination by myself.

I thought it practicable and safe to permit the storage of goods in private warehouses under the act of 1854, and the regulations made for the purpose of carrying the provisions of that act into effect. Inasmuch, however, as your attention has been specially directed to the subject, I waive my own opinions for the present and submit the matter to you for such further action as may seem necessary in the case.

I ought, perhaps, to say in response to the suggestion in your letter, that I do not so interpret the law as to render you responsible under your bond for any loss of goods that might arise in case of frauds perpetrated at a warehouse if the warehouse were properly bonded under the law, and you had been guilty of no *laches* in the discharge of the duties imposed upon you by the law. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq., Collector of Customs, New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 28, 1870.

SIR: Upon the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. relative to the storage of goods received by the steam-ship lines at Jersey City and Hoboken, I prepared an answer under date of the 12th of October inst., which I now transmit to you.

I delayed the transmission of it in consequence of representations made to me by persons desirous of continuing the warehouses at those places.

I will only add now that it seems to me worthy of consideration whether some arrangement cannot be made by which the store-houses on the piers may be so placed under the control of the Government as to render it practicable to use them without opening the business to the objections set forth in your communication. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq., Collector of Customs, New-York.

THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

Petition of Mrs. M. A. R. Lee—The Argument For and Against Her Claim.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a stanch Republican, I claim the privilege of calling public attention to the petition of Mrs. M. A. R. LEE, which is now under consideration by the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary. In this petition Mrs. LEE prays that an act may be passed by Congress granting to her a sum of $300,000 as compensation for the Arlington property, at present used as a national cemetery. Heretofore most persons—myself among the number—believed that this estate was owned and exclusively controlled by the late Gen. R. E. LEE; and that it was consequently a legitimate prize for the Federal Government. This impression, however, is now dispelled by the legal record, which shows that it was bequeathed to Mrs. LEE by her father in March, 1855, and that the will was admitted to probate in the County Court of Alexandria, Va., during the month of December, 1857. On the 11th of January, 1864, the property was assessed by the United States Government with a direct tax of $92 07, and subsequently sold to the United States for a sum of $26,800; but of this amount it appears that Mrs. LEE has not had a single penny. At the time of the sale the property was represented on the books of the county as being value for $34,100. The sale was held in pursuance of an act of Congress, which all good lawyers hold to be unconstitutional. The act referred to was passed in 1862, and provided that lands in the insurrectionary States should be charged with taxes, and sold for nonpayment. At all such sales the Government was to have the privilege of buying in any portion of the lands that might be required for military and other purposes. Section 8 of the first article of the Constitution delegates to Congress the power of exercising exclusive jurisdiction over all places purchased by *consent of the Legislature of the State* in which the same shall be. In the Arlington case, it is needless to say that there was no consent either asked or given. Since then many cases of a similar nature have been tried in the United States Courts and the Judges have invariably decided that even in the law of 1862, there is nothing whatever to compel the sale of 1,100 acres for the payment of a sum not equal to the purchase money of one acre. Of course, nothing can be done for the settlement of Mrs. LEE's claim without the passage of a law by Congress, and I am quite ready to admit that Republican legislators have a colorable pretext for not showing much enthusiasm about it. But, apart from all party considerations, there is really no good reason why adequate compensation should be any longer withheld. The original owner of Arlington, the late Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS, never anticipated such a result when he bequeathed it to his daughter, and his grandson, GEORGE WASHINGTON CUSTIS LEE, and his heirs, forever. It is true that we have a heavy national debt, and many tomb-stones in nearly every church-yard throughout the country to bear evidence of the loss in blood and treasure that we have sustained by the rebellion; but, notwithstanding this, I doubt very much the propriety of revenging ourselves upon a woman, who, after all, may not even have been in sympathy with the cause which was only taken up by her husband while under the erroneous impression that his native State had the first claim upon his services. In the present condition of the property, I am free to confess that it would be very inconvenient for the Government to restore it to Mrs. LEE, but this she does not ask. Her petition is written in a temperate and respectful spirit, and, if not granted unconditionally, should at least meet with a response becoming the dignity of a great nation. AN ADVOCATE OF JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, February, 1872.

Mr. Bergh.

From a Lady Correspondent.

"He prayeth best that loveth best
All things, both great and small."—*Ancient Mariner.*

The life of this true Christian is one long prayer, one lovely sermon. Who is like him? Not one. Different from all others. Lone and different as the moon in a heaven full of stars. Compassionate, merciful, tender, brave, and courageous; devoting his time, his talents, his fortunes—to what? To prevent, as far as it lays in his power, the sufferings of every helpless creature? Yes, that is his exalted mission, and right nobly he performs it. Not for position, place, or power, is this one among ten thousand working. He is working for God, without profit or earthly reward except the reward of his own noble heart, and the knowledge that he possesses, more than any other living man, the love, honor, and esteem of every good and generous soul. Something almost divine must be in the nature of this most admirable man. His great heart feels for everything that suffers. Fair City, in whose mighty heart he works, aid and encourage him; cherish and honor him; pray for long life to him. Is he not your most practical preacher? Yes, every day of his useful life he teaches grand lessons of loving kindness, charity, mercy to all things. His motto, "The dear Lord that loveth us, He made and loveth all." We know that he is not working for the sake of profit or praise; but let us give him praise freely, heartily. He well deserves all we can bestow. God bless him and every one that gives him aid and encouragement in his noble, beautiful, self-denying mission. A. J. A.

The Wrestling Tournament.

A large number of local wrestlers intend holding a tournament today at a Houston-street house. Among the celebrities who will attend is Major J. H. MCLAUGHLIN, the champion of America, he having defeated HOMER LANE and other aspirants for supremacy. The Major is anxious to get up an international match, and has challenged WRIGHT and JAMIESON, the celebrated English wrestlers, to that end.

The Shooting Affair in Chambers-Street.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, the man who was shot while "skylarking" with ALFRED PARREY, in the lager-beer saloon of PHILIP HEMERLE, No. 25 Chambers-street, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, is still at the Park Hospital. His condition, although considerably improved, is still reported as critical, but the attending surgeon has strong hopes of his recovery. PARREY was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, and committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries of O'CONNELL.

Minor Crimes.

Four men attempted to break into the grocery-store No. 158 Varick-street on Saturday night. One of them, JOHN COCHRANE, was arrested and taken before Justice COX, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, and was locked up in default of $1,500 bail to answer.

JAMES PERRY and ARCHIBALD CREW were committed at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a watch of the value of $40 from JAMES BRADY, of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MUSIC AND MORALS. By Rev. H. R. HAWEIS, M. A. London: STRAHAN & Co. New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & Co. 1871.

Mr. HAWEIS is known as an active and influential clergyman; he is also a musical amateur of no mean attainments, and the book before us is mainly a compilation of articles contributed by him to various magazines. They are pervaded by a lofty, yet Catholic spirit, and written from the standpoint of one who, deeply acquainted with the suffering and pain of this life, looks on music as a source of the purest consolation, and a means not only of relief, but of actual mental and emotional discipline. In a literary point of view, the book suffers from its disconnected and sketchy character; it would have had more weight as a contribution to the philosophy of music, if the first part had been published alone, but, in a musical and artistic sense it is a capital book, full of ideas, of knowledge, and a genial criticism on a thousand matters, large and small, connected with music, and we have no doubt that it will be widely read and enjoyed on both sides of the Atlantic. The value of a new, amusing, and tolerably just book, which deals in an original manner with the moral and metaphysical as well as the æsthetic and practical sides of music, is not to be slightly estimated; for music being the youngest of the arts, so young in fact that all her possibilities are not yet developed, the science of criticism has not, out of Germany, as yet done much for her. The rationale of her existence is not yet clear, and our information in respect to an art which more than any other occupies and amuses large portions of our population is extraordinarily scanty. Few persons have read the History of Burney; few have even seen that of HAWKINS. HOGARTH's useful, but incomplete work is now out of print; the works of FETIS and BERLIOZ, are only to be found in French; those of CHORLEY are but little known. Thus the small compendium of Prof. RITTER, seven or eight volumes of letters written by great musicians, of biographies, of reminiscences, of rhapsodies, with the merest crumbs of criticism intermixed, are all that is generally attainable, and they leave the most interesting questions as to the nature and progress of music and the duty and interest of those who follow it, absolutely untouched.

This is the more provoking, as the very converse obtains in regard to the sister art of painting. Public concerts abound, public galleries do not yet exist; the finest singers grace our opera-houses, the best living painters, even those who are by birth Americans, withhold their pictures from our exhibitions; while we can and do have presented to us, night after night and season after season, the highest productions of the composer's art, the great works of the great painters are all in foreign countries, inaccessible to the untraveled portion of our people. Yet we possess in the English language the critical works of REYNOLDS, KUGLER, EASTLAKE, HAMERTON, TAINE, and others. WINKELMAN has just been translated by an American, and the principles which underlie all the arts of design, and the more subtle moral questions bound up with them, have become not only familiar, but fascinating subjects of thought to the whole world of readers through the illuminating genius of JOHN RUSKIN.! Of painting and architecture we see very little, but are invited to discuss, to criticise, to judge; of music we can hear the very best, along with vast quantities of ephemeral trash, and we are left so completely without any generally accepted canons of criticism, that frequently the most honest thing that can be said is, "I like this," and "I don't like that."

If we were asked, what does it avail an American, living, perhaps, in a small town where there are few works of art, to read of the glories of Italian painting and architecture, and Mr. RUSKIN's passionate advocacy of the merits of TURNER, and as passionate depreciation of CLAUDE LORRAINE, we should reply that it avails much. He learns that a picture on which a man of genius has expended years of labor, is not the mere trapping of a tyrant's palace, but a benefit alike to rich and poor, and to generations yet unborn; and when he is thus instructed as to the connection between such work and those moral considerations to which he is accustomed to refer, his conception of the proper sphere of human activity is indefinitely enlarged and his appreciation of the value of life correspondingly heightened. There is an old story of a mathematician who, after listening at the entreaties of a friend, to a long and beautiful piece of music, said, "What does it prove?" Some such query, some such doubt harasses the repose of good people, who find that the more they devote themselves to music the more of their best faculties does it employ. They feel themselves compelled in a manner they cannot explain, to reject the trivial, to labor at that which is earnest, and, in short, a question of right and wrong continually enters into what at first had been regarded merely as pastime. The very prejudices of musicians, their passionate adherence, often to their own loss, to this or that school, show that to those who know and love the art, there is constant occasion for the exercise of moral judgment. We must believe that Mr. RUSKIN has done well in devoting his genius to elucidating the connection between art and morals, and to enriching the lives of thousands to whom morality was always dear, but art, save through him, unknown, and his labors will bear additional fruit if they are the means of inciting thoughtful musicians to investigate the metaphysical portion of their own art, and by means of rational discussion and ingenious illustration to enable us all wherever music is carried alike in the populous city and the remote district, to judge and decide and hold fast that which is good and reject that which is trivial and sweeten and dignify our lives by a serious study of a noble art.

The influence of Mr. RUSKIN on the author of this book is perceptible both in occasional flights of style and in the essential groundwork of the argument; but the genius which in the one case has enforced attention to views both novel and offensive, is entirely wanting in the other. Nevertheless, we must allow that Mr. HAWEIS deserves the credit of having fairly thought out his subject, and of having presented in a lucid manner a series of propositions by which the vague assertions of fanatical musicians are, to a certain extent, justified, and the claims of music to the respectful consideration of grave and thoughtful persons placed on their true grounds. Music, in brief, is, according to our author, a species of language, and, like language, it is a natural outgrowth of the human mind, requiring generations of varied experience and the contact of different nationalities to bring it to a state corresponding with a high degree of civilization. As a language, it supplements and also it can dispense with spoken language, in that it corresponds more closely than words can do, not to our thoughts but to our emotions. We here take the liberty to guard our author, with whom, so far, we entirely agree, against the first objection which will undoubtedly be made to his statement. "If, as you say, music is the language of the emotions, why do not I, a being capable of emotion, understand that language?" The answer is, that language of any sort must be learned. A child passes some years in learning the language of its own country; children brought up in a musical atmosphere can at a very early age understand the musical language of emotion. Mr. HAWIES holds that all art is more or less the language or the vehicle of emotion, and exists in answer to a deep inner need of the human soul. Sculpture, architecture, painting, successively met and expressed that need, each being more complex than the preceding, until, as advancing civilization produced in man more various needs, more complex emotions, there arose the art which added movement to form, color and imaginative variety. An art in which acceleration and diminution, strife and reconciliation, pulsation and pause answer to our innermost experience: in short, music added to the art-history of the world an element which for want, it seems, of a better word, our author denominates velocity. We must here observe, that all this part of the theory is much more clearly stated in an article called "Music—its Origin and Influence," in the July number of the London *Quarterly Review*, an article undoubtedly by Mr. HAWEIS, and which we recommend our readers to peruse forthwith. In support of his argument that music is the only adequate interpreter of emotion he resolves emotion itself into five constituent elements, viz.: elevation and depression, velocity, intensity, variety and form; and finds in music corresponding elements. The theory is ingenious and well made out, and as it is only offered as an approximation to the truth, and a means of enabling people to explain their feeling about music to themselves, we regard it as a help, and a step in the right direction. Metaphysicians might object to such an analysis of emotion, and musicians will regard the resolving of all music into these five elements as forced and incomplete; but the fact remains that between music and metaphysics there is a chasm in our intellectual conceptions, and Mr. HAWEIS having boldly plunged into it, we can honestly say that he has really done something toward filling it up. No one can have read the rhapsodies of writers on music, say for instance, Mme. ELISE POLKO, without observing that at the very point where we most seek for light we are foiled by a miserable begging of the question; the discourse rises to a sort of scream in telling us of the inspiration music conveys to the soul, but exactly what it conveys, and how, is left to an unintelligible oh! or ah! Now our author does not beg the question. He acknowledges frankly, that music is not definite; it does not represent pure thought, (though the rhapsodists say it does, possibly by pure thought they mean pure emotion;) it does not, for instance, describe a table, though all good music, like all good tables, stands on four legs. It cannot write the history of a battle; where the men were posted, how the enemy were favored by a rising ground, &c. But it can describe the emotions of a battle—of as much of a battle as one man ever sees and feels. Music is nearer to painting than to engraving; it does not show the form, but it conveys the color; it cannot draw the landscape, but it makes us feel the atmosphere; it cannot design the body, but it photographs the soul; it may not feast our eyes with lovely shapes, but it makes us inwardly realize the play of fancy, the repose of sentiment and that succession of half-thoughts, half-images which KAMES calls the "train of ideas."

Mr. HAWEIS does not pretend that music can reproduce pure thought, but in calling it a transcript of emotion his argument is that emotion may exist without thought, but never thought without emotion; a proposition the reverse of what is commonly believed, and which we are not quite ready to receive. He claims that so far from emotion being dependent on thought the tendency of emotion in all its higher stages is to get rid of thought altogether. "Once raise a thought to its highest power, and it passes altogether into the region of emotion, just as hard metal raised to a sufficient power of heat evaporates into the most subtle and refined gases." We here call to mind the observation of Prof. TYNDALL: "Indeed, I believe that even the intellectual action of a complete man is, consciously or unconsciously, sustained by an undercurrent of the emotions."

Mr. HAWEIS then proceeds to reduce all emotion to the five following elements, viz.: First, elevation or depression: we are in good or bad spirits, or we oscillate between the two. Second, velocity: our state of mind is always one of movement and change, or, as we should prefer putting it, of on-flow. Third, intensity: emotions not unpleasing at a certain stage of intensity become agonizing if their intensity is greatly increased; there is a wide range between pleasing melancholy and heartrending grief. Fourth, variety. Fifth, form: that is, the intensities, varieties and alternations succeed each other in this order, and not in that. In correspondence with this brief analysis of emotion, it is evident that musical notation possesses, first, elation and depression. The musical scale extends over seven octaves; written music expresses every degree of sadness and of joy. Second, velocity; this is expressed by the different values, *i. e.*, durations of the notes. We here prefer our own term—on-flow. This is the life of music, the quality which it has in addition to those which it shares with other arts. Third, intensity; music can rise to a deafening roar, and sink to an almost inaudible whisper, and be music still. Fourth, variety; in an opera or symphony different phrases, conveying quite different emotions, combine so as to form a complex but harmonious whole. Fifth, Form; in the arrangement and development of musical strains there is, or should be, a certain order observed analogous to style in architecture. Melodies and musical phrases can be and are represented to the eye by means of diagrams representing the division of parts, elation, depression, continuity, &c. "Thus music appears visibly to the eye to possess all the essential properties of emotion. May we not say then that the secret of its power consists in this, that it alone is capable of giving to the simplest and the most complex alike that full and satisfactory expression through sound which hitherto it has been found impossible to give to many of them in any other way?"

This is the gist of the book—the nearest approach to an answer that can be made to the question of the mathematician, "What does it prove?" It proves nothing; it describes nothing; for Mr. HAWEIS and all sound musicians reject imitative music, such as FELICIEN DAVID's "Desert" and ROSSINI's storm, in the overture to "William Tell," as illegitimate. What does it tell? It tells nothing; for, *pace* Mr. WAGNER, the connection between music and pure thought, though we surely believe it to exist, is not yet clearly made out. But we can now claim that music does fully, adequately convey the idea of a state, and does this better than any language—better even than the highest poetry can do. The greatest poets have labored, and have sometimes failed in delineating a mood of mind. This music conveys at once, directly, without the interposition of words, and it conveys the train of emotions, the accessions of joy and sorrow, the hesitation, decision, abberation, change of mood, variety of sentiment, as nothing else can or ever did before.

We have not space to set forth Mr. HAWEIS' ideas on the connection between music and morals as we have those on the correspondence between music and emotion; nor has he so much to say; a little common sense disposes of the whole matter:

"Morality is a quality which a work of art may or may not possess; it does not, except in a very secondary way, belong to its constitution. The morality depends upon the artist, not upon the art. If a man is a good man the tendency of his work will probably be moral; and if a bad man it will most likely be the reverse; but you may have a work of art at one and the same time æsthetically good and morally bad. It must, however, be noted that music, being the strongest means of exciting as well as of expressing the emotions, is at times responsible for the production of those states of dreamy, sentimental languor which are at variance with any just conception of duty and usefulness. It is quite impossible for any one who has thoughtfully and sympathetically studied the different schools of music, not to feel that one style and conception of the art is nobler than another. That certain methods of using musical sound are affected, or extravagant, or fatiguing, or incoherent; while others are dignified, natural or really pathetic, arranging and expressing the emotions in a true order, representing no vamped-up passion, but passion as it is, with its elations, depressions, intensities, velocities, varieties, and infinitely fine inflexions of form. Between the spirit of the musical sentimentalist and the musical realist there is eternal war. The contest may rage under different captains. At one time it is the mighty GLUCK, who opposes the ballad-mongering PICCINI; at another, it is the giant HANDEL versus the melodramatic BONONCINI; or it is MOZART against all France and Italy, or BEETHOVEN against ROSSINI, or WAGNER against the world. In each case the points at issue are, or are supposed to be, the same. False emotion, or abused emotion, or frivolous emotion, *versus* true feeling, disciplined feeling, or sublime feeling. Musicians, perhaps, cannot always explain how music is capable of the above radical distinctions. Granted. I am concerned just now with this remarkable fact. The distinction exists in their minds. They arrange the German, the Italian, French, and the Franco-German schools in a certain order of musical merit and importance; there is a fair general agreement about what this order should be; and, perhaps, without knowing why, an enlightened musician would no more compare ROSSINI to BEETHOVEN, or GOUNOD to MOZART, than a literary critic would speak of THOMAS MOORE in the same breath with SHAKESPEARE, or place BOUCICAULT by the side of SCHILLER."

This last quotation holds the essence of what our author has to say of the connection between music and morals. German music is always good. Italian music is always bad. Germany is the "true and tender North," Italy the lazy, passionate, ever-to-be-reprehended South. Mr. DWIGHT, of Boston, and all the best American musicians, hold the same opinions; the rising generation is trained in them; we ourselves coincide in them; we are convinced that the temperate, disciplined, comprehensive music of Germany is infinitely higher in scope and nobler in feeling than the weak, sensuous music of the Italians of the present day. And yet, somehow or other, all this virtue is a little oppressive to us. It is irritating to find people stating one's own opinions with an extra amount of fervor and dogmatism. German music is to the cultivated musician the very staff of life; all his strenuous daily toils, as well as his deepest and most sacred feelings, find their emotional transcript among the varied and multitudinous productions of the Fatherland. But is he therefore to say that the music of Italy is worthless? Much as we may aspire to grand and solemn emotion, we do not feel quite sure that we have outgrown the coral and bells of loveliness and grace. Granting that the sceptre of music has definitely passed from Italy to Germany, a fact as to which there can be no manner of doubt, one may naturally inquire whether the large numbers of cultivated persons who still persist in liking Italian music are altogether fools? Has Italy done nothing in former days for the progress of the art? Is she to be deprived of all credit for the past as well as the present? Is the future to have art without beauty, music without melody? Poor Future!

It is possible to go too far, even in the right direction. If all people who like Italian opera and Italian music are to be told that they are of such low moral nature that they can only enjoy a debased style of art; if they are to understand that beauty is sinful and melody vain, then we fear that the progress of music in this country will be greatly impeded. Mr. HAWEIS expresses just that wholesale condemnation of Italian music which we are in the habit of hearing in certain circles in New-York, and with equal unfairness. He places side by side Germany's noblest song, the "Adelaide" of BEETHOVEN, and "Si fossi un Angelo," by MARRAS, a song nobody knows by a composer nobody ever heard of—and then compares the two. If the mighty GLUCK conquered the ballad-mongering PICCINI, was the latter entirely without merit? Not so. If the giant HANDEL was pestered by the melodramatic BONONCINI, the latter has left behind him some music not yet forgotten. If the popularity of ROSSINI was an offense to BEETHOVEN, ROSSINI's frank acknowledgment to FERDINAND HILLER, that "if he had been brought up in Germany he might have done something," ought to disarm us; and BEETHOVEN's refusal to see ROSSINI, when the latter went to visit him, is not altogether pleasant to think upon. We hear in the course of a season works by BEETHOVEN, MOZART, HAYDN, MENDELSSOHN, all the great composers of Germany, past and present; and then we are to compare them with the works of one Italian composer, Signor VERDI. The contrast being overwhelmingly in favor of Germany, why not state it fairly? Why not acknowledge at least that the vigorous and profound genius of Germany was molded, softened and instructed by the more elegant and classical, if less virile, school of Italy? We confess that Mr. HAWEIS' comparison, in which he places BEETHOVEN and SHAKESPEARE on the one hand and ROSSINI and THOMAS MOORE on the other, is just a little too much for our patience. If SHAKESPEARE had only written his tragedies, and had never introduced a single comic or humorous element into them—that is, if he had not been SHAKESPEARE; and if MOORE had written *Tartuffe* and the *Bourgois Gentilhomme*—that is, if he had not been MOORE, the simile would not have been so outrageous.

This controversy of German *versus* Italian music—or, rather, of Germanized thought tending to the extinction of Italian music—is a very large one. Connected with it is the question whether the Italian opera, which Mr. HAWEIS calls "brilliant bathos," should continue to exist; and also the question how far the words of a vocal composition should influence the music—how far, that is, a composer is bound to conform his ideas thereto. WAGNER, as is well known, holds that every word should find its appropriate expression in the music, a theory very disastrous in its effect on his operas. If, as Mr. HAWEIS maintains, music is a more subtle and expressive language than poetry, we cannot escape from the conclusion that the composers of all times have instinctively been right in treating words as subordinate. The name, or the first sentence of any piece is of use, as Mr. HAWEIS observes, "to set the emotions a-going." When we have said "The Star-Spangled Banner," "My Ain Fireside," "Comfort Ye My People," "The Heavens are Telling," or "Hallelujah," we have conjured up an idea and an emotion. It is then the composer's business to dwell upon, amplify and express the latter to the satisfaction of both. It is his failure to do this which renders it so fatiguing to listen to WAGNER's music. The Hallelujah, the most sublime of choruses, does little more than repeat in ever-rising ecstacy that single word.

As might be expected, Mr. HAWEIS' observations on church music are practical, wise, and full of the healthiest religious feeling, and we regret that our limits do not permit us to transcribe them. Of the biographical section he says, "The present volume should be taken, not as a complete survey of musical art, but merely as a serious tribute to its importance, combined with a group of biographies suggestive of a few great landmarks in the rise and development of modern music." The biographies are short, appreciative, and written with a sympathy and candor as different as possible from the style of the rhapsodists or the dictionary-makers, we all know. The section called instrumental contains the most of what will be new to the majority of readers. There is an interesting account of violins and violin-makers. Evidently this is the instrument which the author knows and loves. The piano-forte, organ, and some other instruments are noticed, and then there is a most curious and entertaining chapter on church-bells and carrilions. This latter term, by the way, applies not only to music written for bells, but to sets of bells hung expressly to play the music. Belgium is the country of bells. Our beloved Trinity must hide its diminished head before Antwerp Cathedral, which has sixty-five bells; Mechlin has forty-four, Bruges forty-one, Ghent thirty-nine, and Louvain forty.

The section called "Critical" is the slightest of the four, and is mainly occupied in belaboring the writer's own countrymen for their want of taste and artistic feeling. The whole book, however, with the many subjects on which it treats, and the large number on which it affords light, is a real addition to our scanty stock of musical literature, and as such will doubtless find numerous readers who, like ourselves, will alternately be stirred, instructed, irritated and entertained by its lively and suggestive pages.

Proposed New Territory of Ojibwar.

From the Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise, Jan. 21.

The new Territory of Ojibway, which it is proposed to set off in the northern part of Dakota, will contain about 74,000 square miles, being nearly one-half the present area of Dakota. The new Territory contains a large area of fertile and well-watered lands, but its inhabitants consist as yet almost entirely of Indians. It will be crossed midway, however, by the Northern Pacific Railroad, which will build up settlements and towns rapidly along its route, and from the line of the railroad population and agricultural development will be diffused in all directions. The existing white population of Dakota, numbering about 15,000, is concentrated chiefly in the southern part of the Territory, its capital, Yankton, being at the mouth of the James River; and a vast wilderness intervenes between these settlements and the country, which will attract the attention of emigrants who follow the line of the new railroad.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by BARNARD, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Third Monday Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—141½, R.C. Peterson vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 89, Willis vs. Weaver; 839, Smith vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 953, Ormsby vs. Vermont Copper Manufacturing Company; 1155, Lloyd et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 885, Tracey, Jr., vs. Corse; 467, Hyde et al. vs. Central National Bank; 1119, Yorke, Jr., et al. vs. Verplanck et al.; 1129, Austin vs. Wood et al.; 169, Feilman et al. vs. Brunner et al.; 337, New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Flynn et al.; 1003, Rowell et al. vs. AsCcroft; 1151, Roberts vs. Brescler; 1151½, Schneider vs. Cohen et al.; 1155, Wehle vs. Spelman et al.; 1159, Wilmerding vs. Cohen et al.; 1161, Wright vs. Wright; 1163, O'Donnell vs. Martin; 1167, Mayer vs. Michaels; 1169, Metropolitan Gas-light Company of the City of New-York vs. Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by BRADY, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—76, Funk vs. Davis et al.; 124, Pratt et al. vs. United Nickel Co. et al.; 131, Boylan vs. Cook; 134, Holliday vs. Levy et al.; 15, Schloemer vs. Behrens; 42 Berolzeimer et al. vs. Cogswell; 126, Wilson et al. vs. McMichael; [illegible] vs. Beach et al 102, Gilman vs. Greenpoint [illegible]; 104, Peters et al. vs. Mead et al.; 105, Same vs. Same; 60, Bush et al. vs. Treadwell; 101, Peyser vs. [illegible]; 111, Connolly vs. Byrne; 120, Ketiltas vs. [illegible] et al.; 126, Mosbach vs. Mathews et al.; 13[illegible], White vs. White; 129, Phillips vs. Biggins; 140, Bruce et al. vs. Fuller et al.; 141, Adams et al. vs. Lowenstein et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—1519, Mooney vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1521, McBride vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 129, Duer vs. Reed; 1333, McGuire vs. Sinclair et al.; 1185, Heerbrandt et al. vs. Kruhs; 1675, Ogden vs. Lathrop; 959, Goodenough vs. [illegible]; 1161, Trevor et al. vs. Smith et al.; 1951, Julian et al. vs. Smith et al.; 1471, Howard vs. Smith et al.; 1581, Cross vs. Starkweather et al.; 869, Smith vs. Frost; 1289, Falkenan et al. vs. Fargo, President, &c.; 1315, Ward, by guardian, vs. Will; 1349, Main vs. Talman; 1077 Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1321, Mitchell, an infant, vs. Styles et al.; 1409, Wolf et al. vs. Cleve et al.; 1495, Wilson vs. Nason; 1227, Lane et al. vs. Boman; 777, Morton vs. Olmstead et al.; 1429, Godfrey vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 365, De Wolf vs. Crandall et al.; 401, Same vs. Same; 143, Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein; 1359, Ludlow et al. vs. Macomb; 1563, Roome et al. vs. Pacific Fire Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1061, Marshall vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 760, Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 540, Sayr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 734, Kelly et al. vs. Ferguson; 624, Herbert vs. Poll; 324, Gleadell vs. Thomson et al.; 343, Talcott vs. Belding, 240, Lowerre vs. Chalmers; 974, Davis vs. Broadway and Fifth-avenue Railroad Company; 382, Mitchell vs. Dix; 1070, Magnin vs. Dinsmore; 1006, Sims vs. Fitzgerald; 90, Clare vs. National City Bank of New-York; 816, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 1046, Sinshe vs. Masterson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—504, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 893, Pugsley vs. Morgan; 980, Babcock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1138, Gordon vs. Shafer; 68, McCauley, administratrix, vs. Gans; 104, Dymond vs. Gillies; 299, Wolff vs. Loeffler; 1028, King vs. Wolff; 345, Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 970, Randel vs. Dinsmore; 1268, Jacobs vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1269, Fox vs. Stilwell; 1270, New-York Rectifying Company vs. Kinney; 1271, O'Rourke et al. vs. Hall et al.; 1274, National Iron Bank of Morristown vs. Leland et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part II—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—932, Carroll vs. Butler; 1189, Pare et. al. vs. Donnelly; 1098, Mayer vs. Cen. Nat. Bank of N. Y.; 1152, Neftel vs. Leighstine; 1092, O'Rourke vs. Hall et. al.; 186, Golosterm, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1259, Mulford et. al. vs. Hitchcock; 1263, Goelet et. al. vs. Spofford; 1264, Pomeroy et. al. vs. Roberts; 439, Friedenhamer vs. Gobel; 644, Aulman vs. Cen. Park & N. & E. River R. R. Co.; 645, Aulman vs. Laule; 1265, Percy vs. Lafayette Ins. Co. of Brooklyn; 1266, Mayer vs. Timonworth; 1267, Dunbar vs. Larne.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.—7996, Kraimer vs. Dunbar; 7770, Hubbell vs. Rogers; 6883, Same vs. Same; 7691, Rosenburg vs. Schwartz; 7995, Hollander vs. Huebner; 7934, Gabney vs. Mann; 7937, Waters vs. Eggert; 8076, Kirschberg vs. Gumbinner; 8078, Hotchkiss vs. Boyd; 8079, Ely vs. Brennan; 8080, Manifold vs. Traynor; 8081, Van Every vs. Thomas; 8082, Van Every vs. Davis; 8083, Decker vs. Gabriel; 8084, Stuedy vs. Gabriel; 8073, Martin vs. Walbridge; 8074, Aaron vs. Kanders; 8075, Pierson vs. Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company; 8085, Lett vs. Helins; 8086, Donavan vs. Bates; 8088, Mots vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 8089, Mann vs. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; 8090, Cahn vs. Simenson; 8092, Reilly vs. Hicky; 8093, Deerich vs. Deering.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—8028, Murphy vs. Smith; 6322, Ward vs. Cosgrove; 7827, Bishop vs. Wright; 7985, Mohr vs. Heckerman; 6557, Allison vs. Gottsberger; 7385, Lockwood vs. Jones; 7872, Waldron vs. Stewart; 8013, Vickers vs. Fagan; 8077, Sykes vs. Wolfe; 8065, Schoonmaker vs. Reynolds; 8066, Graham vs. Hilke; 8067, Downing vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 8970, Fitzgerald vs. Halliday; 871, Simonson vs. Langguth; 8072, Mayer vs. Purdy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 o'clock.—8234, Wheeler vs. West Shore Hudson Railroad Company; 8311, Acker vs. Corliss; 7443, Schiele vs. Pellerman; 8485, Whitney vs. Becker; 8608, Powell vs. Schultz; 8812, Turre vs. Lloyd; 8822, Richardson vs. Brown; 8807, Eyre vs. Darmitzer; 8823, Kingsley vs. Conant; 8826, Whitney vs. Bunn; 8827, Theodore vs. Waterhouse; —, Brown vs. McDonald; —, Cumming vs. Gunn; 8907, Graham vs. Ullner; 8908, Ryerson vs. Cotton; 8909, Appleby vs. Coquard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by John K. Hackett, Recorder.—1, The People vs. Robert W. Hobson, homicide; 2, The People vs. Denis Brady, Michael Donovan, robbery; 3, The People vs. John Slattery, forgery; 4, The People vs. Charles Moore, grand larceny; 5, The People vs. John Burke, felonious assault and battery; 6, The People vs. William Delaney, grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 17.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, c. 110⅞
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. s3.110¼
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3 ....111⅝
1,000 do. b3.111⅝
50,000 do. s3.111½
10,600 Tenn. 6s, o. 67
15,000 Tenn. 6s, n. 67
5,000 Ga. 7s 87½
7,000 S. C. 6s, n., Jan. and July 33
20,000 do. 33¼
2,000 Jer. C. 6s, W.L. 92
2,000 Erie 4th 93
6,000 Mich. S.S.F.bs.103¾
8,000 Cen.Pac.G.bds.102¼
15,000 Union P. 1st 91
11,000 do. 91⅛
3,000 Un. P. L. G. 81
1,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc. 85
3,000 Ill. Cen. bds. 105
2,000 Alt.& T.H.Inc. 80
1,000 Ch.& N.W.Con. 93½
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st 97½
2,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88 .. 94¾
2,000 Gt. W. 2d 89½
1,000 C.& R.I.&P.7s.102½
6,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.106
3,000 P., F.W.&C.2d.101
8,000 S.L.&I.M.1st b. 94¼
2,000 do. 94⅛
8,000 do. 94
1,000 M.&S.P.8s, 1st.106½
2,000 Mil. & St.P.1st. 94½
1,000 Mil. & St.P.1st, Iowa div. 88¾
1,000 C.,C.& I. C. 1st. 92¾
17,000 C.,C. & I. C. 2d. 72
10,000 Bos.,H.&E. 1st. 39
10,000 do. 38
1,000 Cedar F.&Minst. 83¼
1,000 L. S. Div. bs 96
1,000 W.U.Tel. 7s,bs. 95½
1,000 Ohio&M.Con.b. 93
38 Bank of Republic.113
5 Cen. Nat. Bank 100½
6 do. 100¼
10 Adams Ex. 94
35 Del. & H. C. 119½
120 do. 120
100 Con. Coal of M.s60. 38
100 do. 38½
100 do..bet. call.. 38
50 Quick. Min. Co. 34⅝
200 do. 34½
100 Mar. Pref. 2¼
500 Pac. M. S. S. Co. 57¼
100 do. ....c. 57¾
100 do.bet. call.b3 57⅝
100 do. 57⅝
1300 West. Union Tel., bet. call s3. 68⅞
100 do. b4. 69
100 do. b3. 69
50 Am. M. Un.Ex. 68
100 do. 68¼
300 Un. States Ex. 64½
200 N. Y. C. & H. s30. 97
200 do.bet.call.b3. 97⅛
100 Harlem 109
100 Reading 113⅛
200 do. 113
100 L. S. & M. S. b. c.. 90⅝
100 do. ....c. 90⅞
26 do. 91¼
100 Ch. & N. W... b. c. 73⅝
200 Clev. & P., G. 96⅛
300 do. 91
100 N. J. Cen. 110¾
50 Chic. & R. I. 111
100 Mil. & St. P. 55⅝
100 Tol., W. & W. 75⅝
300 Bos., H. & E. 4
100 Chic. & Alton 122
300 Ohio & Miss. 44⅛
200 H. & St. Jo. Pf.s3. 62
200 C., C. & I. C. 21⅜
15 do. 21¼
100 Union Pac. ....b. c. 32⅞
100 do. ....c. 32⅜
300 do. 33
500 do. 33⅛
200 do. 33¼
73 Rome & W. 101
15 do. 101⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C., b3 ....115½
1,400 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.110¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.110¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 110⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3 ....111⅛
40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.110⅞
15,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C 108⅜
500 do. small.109
50,000 U. S. 5s, '81 R. ..b c.110⅜
3,000 Mor. & E. 1st R. 95
5,000 Long Island 1st. 93
100 Mariposa Pf. 2½
120 do. 1⅞
400 W. U. Tel ....b. c. 68¾
800 do. 68⅛
800 Pac. Mail.bet.call. 57⅛
1500 do. s3. 57
100 U. S. Express 65½
400 Harlem Railroad..109⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. & H. 97
300 do. 96⅞
100 do...bet. call. 96⅞
100 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 90⅝
500 do. s3. 90⅛
200 do. 90⅛
100 Un. Pac..bet. call. 33¼
800 do. 33⅛
600 Ch. & N. W. 73¾
100 do.bet.call.b3. 73⅞
100 Chi. & R. I. ....b c.110⅜
50 Mil. & St. P. Pf 75⅛
500 do ....bet. call. 75⅛
500 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 43⅞
200 Tol., W. & W. 75⅝
20 Chi. & Alton 122
300 H. & St. Jos. 44
100 H. & St.Jos. Pf 63
100 C., C. & Ind. Cen.. 21⅞
200 do. 21⅛

MONDAY, Feb. 19—A. M.

The trade of the past week has been large, and in most departments satisfactory. The Importers are busy in paying Customs, and in placing their Goods on the market for the Spring business, which promises fair and in the aggregate an increase of full 10 ⅌ cent. on last Spring. The Domestic Commission people are doing fully as well, and in Cotton fabrics, especially, they have all the demand that the mills which they represent can supply. The manufacturers have for some time been acting on the belief that Cotton is to range comparatively high, not alone on the lesser crop than last season, but on the increased consumption both at home and abroad. The consequence is that they are well supplied with the raw material, and have steadily and successfully advanced the prices of their Goods to more than correspond with the difference in Cotton from last year. The receipts at the Southern ports continue considerably below the previous crop, and the present difference in quantity is 562,000 bales, with about 60 ⅌ cent. of the crop received. The exports to Foreign markets the past week were 76,459 bales out of 88,966 bales received at the ports, which is a more liberal portion than usual. But the exports altogether are 426,000 bales below the previous crop to present date.

The Wall-street markets for the week past present no material changes in Gold or Foreign Bills. Gold is ⅛ ⅌ cent. lower, and Exchange, though at one time quite stiff, is no higher at the close than at the beginning of the week, and there seems to be a better supply of Bills. In Money rates the changes are also inconsiderable. The Brokers borrow at 7 ⅌ cent. on call loan and occasionally at 6 ⅌ cent., and the Merchants are fairly accommodated at Bank at 7 ⅌ cent. The Bank movement is somewhat expanded in proportion to its strength in Lawful Money, for while they owe on Deposits and Circulation three millions less than this time last Winter, they hold sixteen millions less in Gold and Greenbacks, and have under loan and discount nearly ten millions more. These facts might tell seriously upon the Money market but for the large sums of private banking means, domestic as well as European and Canadian, constantly employed in Wall-street.

The Stock market was enlivened by the Hannibal and St. Joseph sensation, a few days ago, but as regards the Railroad Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares generally, the speculation of the week was somewhat unsatisfactory to both sides the account. The most important decline was in Union Pacific Stock, about 5 ⅌ cent., of which 2 ⅌ cent. was subsequently recovered, and the only marked advance was in the Quicksilver Company, whose shares sold up to 35 for Common and 37 for Preferred. The Public Funds were steady through the week, and the closing quotations vary but slightly from Saturday week.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 17, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$510,900
Decrease in Specie	1,682,900
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	995,800
Decrease in Deposits	3,322,300
Decrease in Circulation	12,500

	Feb. 18, '71.	Feb. 17, '72.	Feb. 10, '72.
National Capital	$73,235,000	$71,785,000	$71,785,000
Loan Capital	13,335,800	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total	$86,570,800	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	275,002,520	284,911,300	285,422,200
Gold and Gold Notes	24,707,337	19,589,400	21,272,300
Other Legal Tenders	56,868,640	45,620,300	46,616,100
Deposits	216,290,833	217,697,200	221,019,500
Circulation	31,754,814	28,149,200	28,161,700
In Sub-Treasury	73,302,980	78,232,996	77,244,646

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 10, '72.	Feb. 17, '72.	Feb. 18, '71.
Deposits	$221,019,500	$217,697,200	$216,290,333
Circulation	28,161,700	28,149,200	31,757,814
Total	$249,181,200	$245,846,400	$248,048,147
Required 25 ⅌ cent.	$62,295,300	$61,461,600	$62,012,037
Gold and Greenbacks	67,888,400	65,209,700	81,073,977
Excess	$5,593,100	$3,748,100	$19,061,940
Rate for money	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.	5@6 ⅌ ct.

The Bank return is on a declining movement in all departments. The general line of Deposits is down $3,322,300, of which $1,682,900 was lost in Gold and $955,800 in Greenbacks. The Loans are down $510,900, and the Circulation is down $12,500. The surplus of Lawful Money, over 25 ⅌ cent. to Deposits and Circulation, is reduced by the present return $1,805,000, leaving the present surplus over 25 ⅌ cent. $3,748,100.

The Treasury Office in New-York received during the week $3,407,880 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $576,021 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise for the week past were $7,819,339, as against $7,005,147 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,089,357, against $4,281,530 same week in 1870. The Export of Gold and Silver, $154,730, against $1,170,550 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,407,880. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 22,026 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$30,865,304	Jan. 13	$6,249,201
August	38,068,810	Jan. 20	6,134,736
September	32,010,576	Jan. 27	9,954,453
October	30,639,895	Feb. 3	9,596,128
November	24,103,941	Feb. 10	7,560,475
December	25,885,967	Feb. 17	7,817,339
Jan. 6	7,495,607		
Total since July			$235,782,429
Against same date, 1871			195,390,203
Increase since July 1			$40,338,226

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$17,869,653	Jan. 10	$2,200,953
August	19,510,337	Jan. 17	4,006,015
September	20,863,302	Jan. 24	5,160,172
October	22,356,237	Jan. 31	4,500,068
November	19,232,587	Feb. 7	5,308,173
December	19,771,884	Feb. 14	4,039,357
Jan. 3	3,199,200		
Total since July 1			$148,026,957
Against same time 1871			138,465,650
Increase since July 1			$9,561,307
Gold, Feb. 17, 1872			110⅞ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Feb. 18, 1871			111⅜ ⅌ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$11,232,695	Jan. 13	$579,418
August	2,701,287	Jan. 20	372,465
September	2,130,820	Jan. 27	550,068
October	2,086,891	Feb. 3	44,980
November	2,124,359	Feb. 10	80,012
December	2,034,192	Feb. 17	154,730
Jan. 6	3,240		
Total since July 1			$24,085,542
Against same time, 1871			46,693,660
Decrease since July 1			$22,608,118

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$12,459,997	July	$17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,230,895	September	4,308,838
October	12,775,258	October	1,786,929
November	9,952,947	November	12,963,049
December	8,394,232	December	2,237,585
January	13,696,426	January	15,184,566
Feb. 3	1,989,000	Feb. 3	658,000
Feb. 10	2,847,562	Feb. 10	1,628,995
Feb. 17	3,407,880	Feb. 17	576,021
Total, 1872	$99,299,537	Total, 1872	$58,583,394
Total, 1871	91,096,698	Total, 1871	62,082,024

The Cotton movement at all the ports, for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

	1870-71. Week.	Season.	1871-72. Week.	Season.
Receipts	141,957	2,655,369	88,966	2,001,196
Exports	75,185	1,576,333	76,459	1,152,074
Stock on hand	....	709,033	....	569,939
Price low Mid	....	14⅛c.	....	21⅞c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THIS WEEK.

		Feb. 18, '71.
American Gold	110⅝@110⅞	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛@111½	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. & July	111⅛@111⅞	110⅞
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	108⅜@109⅛@108⅞	....
Cen. Pac. 6 ⅌ cents	102⅛@102⅛	94⅜
Union Pac. 6 ⅌ cents	91⅛@91⅝	81⅛
New-York Central	97⅛@97	94⅜
New-York Central Scrip	92⅞@92⅝	90⅞
Rock Island	110⅞@111⅛	107⅞
North-west Common	74⅛@73⅝	76
North-west Preferred	91@90⅞	86⅜
Reading	113⅛@113⅛	99⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛@45⅛@43⅞@44⅛	35⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅛@55⅛	53⅜
St. Paul Preferred	75⅜@75⅛	75
Toledo and Wabash	76⅜@76⅛	52
Union Pacific	36⅞@38@31⅞@34	21⅝
Erie	30⅛@31	22⅛
Western Telegraph	70⅛@68⅛@69	47⅛
Pacific Mail	58@57⅛	44⅞
Lake Shore	89⅞@90⅞	94⅛

The sales of Gold on Saturday were mostly at 110⅞ ⅌ cent., as on Friday. The speculation in the Gold Room continues dull, and the prices kept steady by trade orders to buy for Custom-house and Exchange purposes. Exchange is steady at 109⅛ ⅌ cent. for sixty days, and 110 ⅌ cent., short sight.

The Stock market has been a shade weaker on the Public Funds, although the Cable quotations for United States 5-20s and the New Five ⅌ Cents from London show a steady confidence abroad. The Southern State Bonds are 1 ⅌ cent. higher on Tennessees, and ½@1 ⅌ cent. better on South Carolinas, while Virginias, Consolidated, fell off 1½@2 ⅌ cent. The Railway Mortgages were generally steady. The speculation in the Railroad and Miscellaneous Shares was of an undecided temper. The bearish feeling was, perhaps, predominant; but most of the prices seemed to yield with reluctance, and the buying was quite equal to the offering in Union Pacific, Western Telegraph and a few other Stocks. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 17.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	108⅞	108⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111⅛	111⅛
American Gold	110⅞	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97	97
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92⅛	92⅞
Reading	112⅞	113⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111	111⅛
North-west Common	73⅞	73⅞
North-west Preferred	90⅞	90⅞
Pacific Mail	57⅛	57⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75⅞	75⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅛	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	44⅛
Toledo and Wabash	75⅞	76⅛
Western Telegraph	69	69
Erie	30⅞	31
Union Pacific	32⅛	34
Lake Shore	90⅞	90⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, 4 o'clock A. M.—the Saturday hour for closing—speculation was dull.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 31st of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,304,529	Increase	£8,555
Public deposits	5,466,350	Increase	819,106
Other deposits	23,464,988	Increase	304,468
Government securities	13,996,099	Decrease	100,000
Other securities	18,723,356	Increase	2,080,773
Notes unemployed	13,775,940	Decrease	312,240

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,105,695, being an increase of £119,655, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £24,620,626, showing a decrease of £157,262 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£24,620,626	£21,873,381
Reserve	14,514,931	13,090,801
Notes in circulation	25,105,695	23,782,580
Rate of discount	3 ⅌ cent.	2½ ⅌ cent.
Consols	92⅜	91⅞
French Rentes	57f. 20c.	51f. 70c.

The following are the leading items in the return of the Bank of France:

	Jan. 11, '72. Francs.	Feb. 1, '72. Francs.
Circulation	2,432,851,570	2,454,009,810
Current accounts	289,680,448	299,457,817
Treasury balance	118,136,373	91,925,970
Bills discounted	791,470,141	778,079,664
Gold in Bank	631,460,190	637,289,517
Treasury bonds	1,206,897,500	1,226,897,500

The London Joint Stock Banks, now in active operation, and their Capitals and Deposits are as follows:

Banks.	Established.	Subscribed Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Deposits.
London and Westminster	1834	£10,000,000	£2,000,000	£26,220,701
London Joint-Stock	1836	4,000,000	1,200,000	17,736,814
London and County	1836	2,500,000	1,000,000	16,116,720
Union	1839	4,000,000	1,200,000	13,800,827
City	1855	1,000,000	500,000	2,780,764
Imperial	1862	2,250,000	450,000	2,255,006
London and South-West'rn	1862	886,800	173,260	609,224
Consolidated	1863	2,000,000	800,000	2,472,408
Central	1863	200,000	100,000	564,954
Metropolitan	1866	200,000	200,000	677,282
Alliance	1871	1,941,750	776,700	1,458,185
Total		£28,9[illegible]	£8,402,020	£84,742,[illegible]

The reserved fund of the above Banks amounts in the aggregate to £2,529,167. This sum and the paid-up capital £8,402,020 are the bases of the current operations of the Banks, but behind these stand the unpaid subscribed Capital, for which the stockholders are individually liable. The means of the Banks are as follows:

	Cash and Stocks.	Loans.	Together.
London and Westminster	£7,756,040	£22,662,356	£30,418,396
London Joint-Stock	3,190,632	16,351,070	19,503,980
London and County	6,553,468	13,719,870	20,321,856
Union	8,374,925	11,235,040	19,971,888
City	865,693	4,852,604	5,765,396
Imperial	631,054	2,476,162	3,129,300
London and South-Western	134,727	679,626	838,307
Consolidated	729,167	2,721,228	3,601,142
Central	268,433	382,579	666,333
Metropolitan	148,276	857,072	1,024,356
Alliance	422,261	2,254,668	2,785,350
Totals	£20,074,730	£78,172,486	£107,327,343

The attention of Merchants and of others interested in Fire Insurance, is directed to the advertisement of the Queen Fire Insurance Company of London, with a Capital of £2,000,000 sterling, of which $732,000 is in control of the American Agency.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND SATISFACTORY investment of MONEY, and ADVANTAGEOUS EXCHANGE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS, we recommend the six per cent. Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE and OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. Principal and interest payable in gold; interest payable May and November.

Denominations $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon or registered.

Price 94 and accrued interest.

Also the CENTRAL PACIFIC six per cent. Bonds, interest payable January and July, which we buy and sell at current market price.

We buy and sell Government Securities, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange; allow interest (at 4 per cent.) on deposits, make collections, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
HARVEY FISK. No. 5 Nassau-street.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ NORTHERN PACIFIC 7.30 GOLD LOAN.

The 7.30 Gold Bonds of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, which we offer at par in currency, are daily increasing in popularity, and the cash is in hand for the rapid construction of the road.

At the Government price of $2 50 per acre, the lands voted to the Company by Congress are worth $125,000,000, while their more correct value, taking the average at which other railway companies have sold their lands, is not less than $300,000,000; and upon this immense grant, as well as upon the railroad itself, and all its earnings and equipments, are the bonds of the Company issued and secured.

The bonds are thus a FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY AND REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE COMBINED, upon property worth treble the amount of the Loan.

We believe there is NO SAFER INVESTMENT in the market, or one YIELDING A LARGER INCOME. Five-twenties and all marketable securities received in exchange at current rates.

JAY COOKE & CO.

For sale by banks and bankers generally.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers; also, Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indias.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at current rate; Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $16,500 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

A Woman Walks Fourteen Miles to Defend Herself.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, Feb. 16.

Mrs. CAROLINE SAWYER, who is the defendant in a suit that was tried in our Common Pleas Court on Wednesday, is a woman of uncommon grit, as witness the following: Determised to be on hand for the opening of Court, she arose at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, and walked the whole distance from her residence to this city, some fourteen miles, and arrived here at about 8 o'clock. Considering the intense cold and the hard roads, Mrs. SAWYER may be accounted a woman of nerve.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

Estimates of the Expenses—Pay-Rolls Approved—A Large Number of Claims Not Allowed.

The Board of Audit met Saturday afternoon at the County Bureau, Controller GREEN presiding. Messrs. STEBBINS and VAN NORT were also present. Controller GREEN submitted an estimate of the amounts required to defray the expenses of conducting the public business of the City and County of New-York in the several Departments, from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1872, both days inclusive, and also for the interest of the City and County debt, due on the first day of May next. The estimate, which was ordered to be filed in the Department of Finance, is as follows:

Interest on the City debt		$2,023,005 87
The Legislative Department, viz.:		
Advertising for the Common Council		$3,333 33
Printing for the Common Council		3,333 33
Contingencies in Legislative Department		333 33
Salaries in Legislative Department		66,666 67
Total		$73,666 66
Contingencies of Mayor's office		$1,500 00
Salaries of Mayor's office		11,000 00
Total		$12,500 00
Contingencies of the Law Department		$8,750 00
Salaries of Law Department		13,000 00
Salaries of Corporation Attorney's office		7,000 00
Total		$28,750 00
Cleaning markets		$7,534 67
Contingencies, Controller's office		5,000 00
Rents		33,333 33
Salaries Department of Finance		94,132 60
Total		$140,000 00
Aqueduct repairs and improvements		$35,000 00
Contingencies Department of Public Works		5,000 00
Lamps and gas		300,000 00
Printing for departments and Civil and Police Courts		16,667 00
Public buildings—construction and repairs		25,000 00
Repairing and keeping in order wooden pavements		15,000 00
Repairing and renewal of pipes, stop-cocks, &c.		20,000 00
Removing obstructions from streets and avenues		833 00
Roads and avenues		10,000 00
Salaries Department of Public Works		75,000 00
Sewers repairing		20,000 00
Sewers, cleaning		20,000 00
Stationery and blank-books, department Civil and Police Courts		10,000 00
Street improvements—for street signs and numbers and resetting boundary monuments		1,666 67
Streets repairing and repairs—stone pavements		25,000 00
Supplies for and cleaning public offices		25,000 00
Wells and pumps—repairing and cleaning		500 00
Total		$604,666 67
Health fund		$70,000 00
Removing night soil		15,000 00
Removing offal		5,000 00
Total		$90,000 00
The Department of Public Charities and Correction		460,777 77
The Department of Public Parks		140,000 00
For gas		10,000 00
Total		$150,000 00
Contingencies Department of Buildings		$1,666 67
Salaries Department of Buildings		17,000 00
Total		$18,666 67
Police Fund		$1,100,000 00
Rents of station-houses		5,250 00
Total		$1,105,250 00
Fire Department Fund		$252,266 67
College of the City of New-York		$40,000 00
Public Instruction		868,700 00
Total		$908,700 00
For cleaning streets under contract		$149,550 00
The Foundling Asylum—Fund for support of foundlings		30,000 00
Salaries—Board of Assessors		7,000 00
Board of Revision and Correction of Assignment		500 00
City Courts		83,800 00
Total		$91,300 00
Grand total City Departments and purposes		$6,239,700 31
Asylums, Reformatories and Charitable Institutions, "Amounts Allowed by Law."		
Asylum for Idiots, Syracuse, N. Y.		$330 00
Childrens' Aid Society		23,333 34
New-York Juvenile Asylum		25,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y.		741 78
Nursery and Child's Hospital		12,000 00
Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd		13,750 00
State Lunatic Asylum for Insane Criminals		250 00
New-York Catholic Protectory		45,000 00
Union Home and School for Education of Children of Volunteers		6,825 00
Total		$127,230 12
Advertising		3,333 33
Contingencies—		
District-Attorney's office	$833 34	
Tax Commissioners' office	233 33	
		1,166 67
Coroners' fees		20,000 00
Cleaning and supplies for County offices		8,000 00
Disbursements and fees for County officers and witnesses		20,000 00
Heating County offices		3,333 33
Interest on the County debt		683,385 00
Jury fees		8,333 33
Lighting County offices		5,000 00
Printing for Legislative Departments	$2,000	
Printing for Executive Departments and Judiciary	2,000	
		4,000 00
Rents		$5,000 00
Salaries, legislative		12,000 00
Salaries, Executive, viz.:		
Mayoralty		1,866 67
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments		58,013 33
Bureau Collection, arrears of personal taxes		3,334 33
County Bureau		8,533 34
County Treasurer		1,666 66
Total		$73,213 33
Salaries, Judiciary, viz.:		
County Clerk's office		11,666 67
Supreme Court		38,493 33
Superior Court		51,600 00
Court of Common Pleas		51,306 66
Marine Court		33,833 33
Court of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer		11,026 66
Court of Special Sessions		5,600 00
Surrogate's office		25,000 00
District-Attorney's office		18,333 34
Recorder's office		4,840 00
City Judge's office		4,066 67
Commissioner of Jurors		3,333 34
Total		$258,600 00
Stationery, Law and Blank-books		$2,500 00
Stationery and Blank-books for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments		1,000 00
Support of Prisoners in County Jail		5,000 00
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices		5,000 00
Total for County purposes		$1,246,395 11
RECAPITULATION.		
For City purposes		$6,239,700 31
For County purposes		1,246,395 11
Total		$7,486,095 42

Pay-rolls received from the Commissioner of Charities and Correction, for December, were audited and allowed, amounting to $77,237 50. Other claims to the amount of $24,030 94 were admitted. Claims for advertising of more than $93,000 were disallowed as unauthorized, as were many others, among which were the claim of CATHERINE BRADLEY for rent of premises Nos. 61 and 63 Union-place for Sixth District Civil Court, $1,150. The property was not owned by the claimant, but by JOHN J. BRADLEY, who was City Chamberlain, and by law forbidden from being interested in any contract under which money was to be paid out of the City Treasury, and that of WILLIAM M. TWEED for rent of premises corner Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, for the Fourth District Police Court, $6,750, with interest. During the period these premises were leased, and for which rent is claimed, the claimant was an officer of the Corporation, and prohibited by law from being interested in any contract under which money was to be paid out of the City Treasury; that the said TWEED is indebted to the City in large amounts, greatly in excess of the amount claimed by him.

Claims in all amounting to over $50,000 were rejected. The Board adjourned to Thursday next, amid much confusion. The crowd then became very boisterous, and for a moment a breach of the peace was imminent. Several of the men in the crowd used profane and disgusting language toward Mr. GREEN, and one of them even threatened him with personal violence.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb 17—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money and 92⅜@92½ for the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¼; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 88½.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¼; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 88½.

PARIS, Feb. 17—A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens firm; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; sales at sea, nearly due from Savannah or Charleston, have been made at 11¼d. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PROVISIONS—Lard, 45s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 17—Evening.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 55s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—EXCHANGE on the United States, short sight currency, 4@4½ premium.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 121,500 boxes and 11,600 hhds.; receipts of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 44,000 hhds. and 4,400 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 26,000 boxes and 5,000 hhds., of which 18,000 boxes and 4,600 hhds. were to the United States. Market dull and weak, holders unwilling to make concessions; all quotations slightly declined, owing to unfavorable advices from abroad; Nos. 10 to 12, D. S., 10¼@10¾ reals ⅌ arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20, D. S., 11¾@13 reals ⅌ arrobe; Molasses Sugar, 8¼@8¾ reals ⅌ arrobe for Nos. 8 to 10; Muscavado Sugar—Fair to good Refining quiet but firm at 9¼ reals ⅌ arrobe; Grocery Grades in fair demand at 11¼@11¾ reals ⅌ arrobe. MOLASSES firm. BACON in fair demand. BUTTER firm and weak. FLOUR firmer at $15 12½@$16 ⅌ bbl. for American. HAMS irregular; American Sugar-cured, $22 ⅌ quintal. LARD irregular; in Kegs, $15 50@$16 ⅌ quintal; in tins, $17 50@$19 ⅌ quintal. POTATOES dull at $2 62½@$2 75 ⅌ bbl. TALLOW quiet and steady at $12 50 ⅌ quintal. WAX quiet and weak; Yellow, $8 50@$9 ⅌ arrobe. ONIONS firmer at $4 25@$5 ⅌ bbl. for American. COAL-OIL firmer, at 4¼@4½ reals per gallon. LUMBER steady; White Pine, $38@$40 ⅌ M. SHOOKS—Box in fair demand, at 9¼@10 reals. HOOPS flat. FREIGHTS quiet and weak; Small craft in demand for the United States. EXCHANGES quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 2¼ premium; Short Sight, 4@4½ premium; on London, 24@24½ premium; on Paris, 6½ premium.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	7	Spirits Turp., bbls.	715
Cotton, bales	2,946	Tar, bbls.	300
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	37	Rosin, bbls.	5,120
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	10	Pork, pkgs.	418
Eggs, bbls.	725	Beef, pkgs.	99
Flour, bbls.	2,346	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,205
Corn, bushels	39,200	Grease, pkgs.	9
Oats, bushels	7,325	Lard, pkgs.	1,307
Malt, bushels	2,000	Butter, pkgs.	1,407
Barley, bushels	9,300	Cheese, pkgs.	769
Grass-seed, bushels	1,500	Tallow, pkgs.	30
Beans, bbls.	310	Dressed Hogs, No.	700
Peas, bushels	2,000	Pea-nuts, bags	346
Corn-meal, bbls.	300	Pecans, pkgs.	46
Corn-meal, bags	645	Rice, pkgs.	152
Hops, bales	67	Starch, boxes	29
Hides, No.	580	Tow, bales	9
Hides, bales	421	Whisky, bbls.	309
Leather, sides	4,762	Wool, bales	54

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Spain*, for Liverpool—1,156 bales Cotton, 2,335 boxes Bacon, 192 pkgs. Butter, 688 tcs. Lard, 54,958 bushels Wheat, 102 tcs. Beef, 42 pkgs. Stearine, 37 tcs. Bacon, 70 tubs Lard, 890 boxes Cheese, 5,800 Staves, 240 bbls. Pork, 14 tcs. Pork, 100 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 2,132 bushels Corn, 18 casks Whisky, 15 casks Flavine, 4 cases Paper.

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—44 cases Organs, 3,415 sides Leather, 957 bags Clover-seed, 1,863 boxes Bacon, 7,883 bushels Wheat, 638 bales Leather, 3 bales Hides, 22 bbls. Tallow, 177 bales Cotton, 50 boxes Flavine, 198 bbls. Offal, 58 bbls. Oysters, 15 bales Furs, 160 tcs. Beef, 54 pkgs. Ham, 25 bbls. Pork, 677 boxes Cheese, 179 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer *Alexandria*, for Glasgow—10 tcs. Tobacco, 218 boxes Cheese, 68 pkgs. Lard, 205 pkgs. Bacon, 75 pkgs. Pork, 39 pkgs. Tongues, 3,740 bushels Peas, 266 pkgs. Meats, 2 cases Lamps, 2,265 bags Clover-seed, 27 pkgs. Butter, 20 hhds. Tallow, 222 bags Waste, 1,807 boxes Bacon, 808 tcs. Lard, 72 tcs. Beef, 40 pkgs. Hams, 1 case Organs, 106 cases Mowing-machines, 24,418 bushels Corn, 200 bags Oil-cake, 84 tcs. Stearine.

By the bark *Matador*, for Cork and orders—22,790 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Skirner*, for Newry—16,028 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Rhein*, for Bremen—12 pkgs. Furs and Skins, 11 bbls. Potash, 160 hhds. Tobacco, 128 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 122 bales Tobacco, 44 cases Tobacco, 1,300 bags Clover-seed, 505 boxes Bacon, 229 bales Cotton, 500 tcs. Lard, 7,759 bushels Corn, 3 tcs. Rice, 3 bbls. Flour, 87 pkgs. Mowing-machines, 40 pkgs. Reaping-machines, 3 boxes Casings.

By the brig *Eva*, for Gibraltar and orders—8,500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Vesuvio*, for Trieste—3,500 bbls. Resin, 400 boxes Extract Logwood, 506 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 35 tons Logwood.

By the bark *Gazelle*, for Barbados—50 kegs Tobacco, 3,000 lbs. Cheese, 150 bbls. Bread, 100 bbls. Crackers, 900 bushels Peas, 500 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Corn, 800 bbls. Meal, 600 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Pork, 50 Shooks, 25 bbls. Beef, 7,500 lbs. Lard, 20 Horses, 60 Mules.

By the bark *Serene*, for Montevideo—300 bbls. Resin, 8,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 500 bbls. Plaster, 27,900 lbs. Lard, 43 boxes Tobacco, 250 pkgs. Fire-crackers, 83,150 feet Lumber, 102 cases Plows, 1,950 boxes Starch.

By the brig *M. A. Williams*, for St. Pierre—807 bags Saltpetre, 80 bags Nitrate Soda, 500 bbls. Flour, 466 Shooks and Heads, 1,489 bags Castor Pummace, 50 bbls. Phosphate Lime, 4 bdls. Poles, 2 bdls. Shafts.

By the ship *Crusader*, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—11,688 cases Petroleum, 62 pkgs. Drugs, 6 pkgs. Woodenware, 1 case Printing Press, 21 pkgs. Hardware, 4 cases Pumps, 19 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 91 cases Furniture, 140 boxes Shoe Nails, 3 pkgs. Lamps, 10 cases Rubber Goods, 21 cases Clocks, 17 cases Sewing-machines, 30 pkgs. Glass-ware, 136,242 feet Lumber, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 7 cases Paper, 20 boxes Tacks, 225 bbls. Resin, 2 pkgs. Blocks, 4 cases Varnish, 30 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 60 bbls. Dye-wood.

By the ship *Valley Forge*, for Callao—1,325 pkgs. Perfumery, 273 pkgs. Drugs, 215 pkgs. Hardware, 82 pkgs. Paper, 23 pkgs. Cutlery, 230 pkgs. Furniture, 1 Carriage, 261,356 lbs. Lard, 302 pkgs. Wooden-ware, 33,300 gallons Petroleum, 72 pkgs. Glass-ware, 2,532 lbs. Ham, 2 Fire Engines, 1 Horse, 2 cases Cages, 154 bbls. Resin, 17 pkgs. Machinery, 20 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 213,383 feet Lumber, 1 Billiard Table, 2,800 gallons Oil, 2 iron Safes, 13 cases Stationery, 65 pkgs. Manufactured Wood, 196 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 6 cases Trucks, 309 pkgs. Rope, 4 cases Preserves, 2 bales Wick, 1,900 lbs. Butter, 20 pkgs. Paint, 150 bbls. Beef, 100 bbls. Chimneys, 1,000 cases Lard, 10 Carboys Acid, 7 pkgs. Lamps, 200 bbls. Coal, 36 cases Clocks, 518 bundles Shooks, 412 Casks, 150 cases Spirits Turpentine, 13 pkgs. Brooms, 40 pkgs. Tubs, 357 cases Chairs.

And from Philadelphia for Gibraltar for orders, bark *Emerald*—115,961 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Neglected and nominal as to price.

COTTON—A light trade has been reported for early delivery at an improvement of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., on restricted offerings; sales, 963 bales (of which 18 bales were to arrive), including 471 bales to shippers, 305 bales to spinners, and 187 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, business has been quite active at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 20,700 bales (5,600 bales last evening and 15,100 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 100 bales at 22⅛c., short notice; 100 bales at 22 9-16c., regular; March, 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 600 bales at 22⅞c., 600 bales at 22 13-16c., 200 bales at 22⅞c., 400 bales at 22 13-16c., 800 bales at 22⅞c.; April, 300 bales at 23⅛c., 900 bales at 23⅛c., 800 bales at 23 7-16c.; May, 100 bales at 23⅝c.; 400 bales at 23⅝c.; June, 100 bales at 23⅝c., 100 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales at 23 11-16c. And today, for February, 500 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 11-16c.; March, 300 bales at 22 13-16c., 1,000 bales at 22⅞c., 400 bales at 22 15-16c., 1,300 bales at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., 700 bales at 22⅞c., 1,400 bales at 23c., 3,0 bales at 22 15-16c., 2,000 bales at 23c.; April, 1,100 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23 9-16c., 300 bales at 23⅛c., 200 bales at 23⅛c., 500 bales at 23 9-16c., 1,000 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23 9-16c., 300 bales at 23⅝c., 200 bales at 23 11-16c., 100 bales at 23⅝c.; May, 800 bales at 23⅝c., 100 bales at 23 13-16c., 200 bales at 23⅞c., 200 bales at 23 12-16c.; June, 400 bales at 23⅞c., 100 bales at 23 13-16c., 200 bales at 23⅞c., 100 bales at 23 13-16c.; 500 bales at 24c.; July, 400 bales at 24c.; August, 100 bales at 24c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: February, 22⅝c.; March, 22.67c.; April, 23.21c.; May, 23.46c.; June, 23.58c.; July, 23⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 2,984 bales, including 1,187 bales from Charleston, 198 bales from New-Orleans, 127 bales from Indianola, 837 bales from Savannah, 154 bales from Wilmington, and 451 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports during the week were 83,260 bales, against 85,274 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,089,392 bales, against 2,645,763 bales same time in 1870-1. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞	21⅛
Good Ordinary	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜
Low Middling	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛	23⅛
Middling	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝	24
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜	24⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A good demand has been noted for State and Western Flour on the basis of yesterday's quotations, which have been unsatisfactory to the principal holders, who claim a further advance of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., and offer stock with reserve, thus checking operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,200 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 75@$7; good to fancy at $7@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 75@$7; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 15 ⅌ bbl.

Southern Flour continues in good request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,650 bbls. at $6 30@$8 30 for ordinary to very good, and $8 30@$10 25 for very good to choice Extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 10@$5 15 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 480 bbls. Corn-meal has been in quite moderate request at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has attracted less attention, particularly from export buyers, in view of the firmer temper of the ocean freight market. Prices have favored buyers slightly, though the offerings have been quite moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of only 29,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 61 for prime to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 62 for prime do., delivered, with the same price reported bid for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 68@$1 72 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania and Western, and $1 73@$1 77 for White Western and State.... Corn has been fairly active, but weak as to price. The demand for export has been good, though checked by the scarcity of freight room, and the higher rates claimed by ship-owners. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels at 71c.@73c. for new, in lots, chiefly at 72½c.@72¾c. for prime samples, delivered; 73½c.@74c. for old and new mixed Western, afloat; 78c. (nominally) for strictly choice old mixed Western, in store; 72c.@73½c. for Yellow and White Western; 72c.@73c. for Yellow Southern, mainly at 72½c. for damp, ⅌ bushel.... Rye, Barley and Barley-malt, dull and essentially unchanged as to price.... Oats have been quoted somewhat firmer, with a good inquiry noted, mostly for prime, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at 53½c.@55c. for mixed Western, from track and afloat; 52c. for No. 2 Chicago, and 53c. for No. 2 Milwaukee, in store; 54c. for White Western, in store; and 55c.@56½c. for White Western and Ohio, the latter for very choice, ⅌ bushel.

HIDES.—A fair inquiry has been noted for dry stock at the advance last quoted. For Wet-salted stock there has been a pretty brisk call at full rates. In other kinds business has been rather tame. The week's receipts have been 31,696 Hides; sales, 53,200 Hides and 50 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 28,150 Dry Buenos Ayres, (part to arrive,) 22@28 lbs., 27½c.@27¾c.; 750 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 10 lbs., 29c.; 9,300 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 20¾@21 lbs., 27c.@27¼c., gold, selected; 3,050 Dry Central American, 21 lbs.; 350 Dry Acapulco, 20 lbs.; 2,300 Dry Mexican, 23 lbs.; 2,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 2,800 Dry Texas, 23 lbs., 22½c., currency, as they run; 800 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,550 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 41 lbs., 15c.; 700 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 38 lbs., 15c., gold, selected; 250 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 lbs.; 1,300 Wet-salted New-Orleans Kips, 22 lbs.; 550 Wet-salted Western, 58 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Wet-salted City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11½c., currency, selected; 50 bales Calcutta Cow, 1.@15 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 40,330 Hides and 50 bales, (same time last year 101,500 Hides and 710 bales,) as follows: 19,860 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 2,500 Dry Montevideo, 4,000 Dry Central American, 2,900 Dry Tampico, 2,000 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 1,100 Dry and Salted West India, 2,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 6,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 50 bales Calcutta and Buffalo.

LEATHER—There has been a brisk movement in Hemlock tannages, the demand having been mainly for manufacturing purposes and for shipment, though in part for prime stock, on speculative account, at very firm and buoyant prices. The available supply is light of other than good medium and overweights, and holders are quite confident in their views. For Union Crop and Rough Leather there has been an active call at very strong rates, on a scant offering. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Light, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 35c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 250 bbls. sold, in lots, at 58c.@60c., ⅌ gallon. Market dull, but steady. Nothing new in foreign.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more confidently sought after, and sales have been reported of 3,600 bbls. Strained at $4 65@$4 70, closing at $4 70@$4 75, showing a stronger market; also, 170 bbls. Pale at $8 12½ ⅌ 280 lbs.... Tar unaltered.... Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 475 bbls., in lots, at from 85c. to 87c., closing with 87c. generally asked—a decided advance.

PETROLEUM—The market has been dull throughout. Refined has been in moderate supply. Crude scarce.... Refined for early delivery quoted at 22c.@22½c. here, and 21½c.@21⅝c. at Philadelphia.... Refined in cases quoted at 28c.@28½c.... Crude at 13⅛c.@13⅜c. ⅌ gallon.... Shipping Crude at 13c.@13¼c.... Naphtha nominal.... Creek figures unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted rather steadier as to price, but has been unusually tame for early delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of only 50 bbls. at $13 37½ for old Western Mess, $14 for new Mess, and $12 for new Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been fair and prices have been quoted somewhat firmer, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. new Western Mess, including 500 bbls., seller February, at $14 05; 500 bbls., seller April, at $14 25; and 1,000 bbls., seller July, at $14 50, ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in fair request at 5⅞c.@6⅛c. for City, and at 5⅛c.@5½c. for Western, ⅌ lb.... Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at 8⅛c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5⅛c.@6c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. The reported sales include 150 tcs. Pickled Hams at 9c.@9½c.; 188 pkgs. Shoulders at 5⅛c.@5 9-16c.; and 25 boxes Bellies at 8c. ⅌ lb.... Bacon has been in moderate request, mostly for prompt delivery here, at well-supported prices; sales, 1,350 boxes, including 100 boxes Cumberland at 7c.; 150 boxes Short Rib at 7⅛c.; 150 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.; 600 boxes Short Clear at 7⅜c., and 350 boxes Long and Short Clear at 7⅛c., and 7⅜c. ⅌ lb.... Lard has been in reduced stock and wanted, in part for shipment, at somewhat stronger prices. Sales have been reported of 1,880 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9⅛c.@9⅞c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9 11-16c.@9⅞c. for prime Western Steam; 9⅞c. for prime Kettle-rendered; 9⅞c.@9⅞c. for City; 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for No. 1, and 9⅞c.@10c. for Refined. For forward delivery there has been a good demand noted at quite firm prices; sales 3,750 tcs., including 400 tcs. Western Kettle, seller March, at 10c.; 1,000 tcs prime Western Steam, seller February, at 9⅞c.; 900 tcs. do., seller March, at 9⅞c., and 750 tcs. do., seller April, at 10c.; also 700 tcs. do., Chicago delivery, buyer March, at 9c., ⅌ lb.... Beef has been in less request, at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in quiet demand, within the range of from $12@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, and $25 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce; sales 170 tcs. Beef Hams have been inactive at $22@$28 as the extremes, chiefly at $24@$26 for Good to Fancy; sales 80 bbls.

SKINS—Deer have been purchased to the extent of only 2,500 lbs. Central American, and 2,000 lbs. Texas and Southern. Receipts, 53 bales Aspinwall, 65 bales Para, and 6 bales Texas and Southern. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 52½c.@55c.; Guatamala, 60c.@62c.; Chagres, 57½c.@60c.; Campeachy, 50c.@52c.; Sisal, 50c.@52c.; San Juan, 52c.@54c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c.; Porto Cabello, 48c.; Angostura, 38c.@40c.; Para, 50c.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@50c. ⅌ lb. A good demand has been reported for Goat, which have been quoted firm, with sales reported of 230 bales Calcutta, 120 bales Mexican, and 50 bales Payta. Receipts, 540 bales Curacoa, 124 bales Payta, and 65 bales Maracaibo. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@52c.; Payta, 48½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 36c.@38c.; Madras, each, 48c.@50c.; Patna, 45c.; E. I. Tanned, Goat, 95c.; E. I. Tanned, Sheep, 70c.@72c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been quite dull and irregular as to price, today; 1,000 bags prime Indiana were purchased, last evening, for export, at 10⅛c., and 400 bags strictly choice do., today, at 10⅛c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds nominal. Nothing new in Linseed.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather slack request, at essentially unchanged prices; sales, 610 boxes Centrifugal at 10c., and 700 boxes do. at 10c.@10⅛c. ⅌ lb. Quotations about the same as before. Refined unaltered; trade slow.

TALLOW, &C.—A fair inquiry has been noted for prime stock, at firm rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for fair ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; also, 2,0 hhds., at Philadelphia, on private terms; also, 165 hhds. and tcs. prime Stearine at 9⅛c.@9⅛c., and 90 pkgs. Grease at 7⅛c.@8⅛c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active, opening weaker, but closing more firmly, with sales of 375 bbls., in lots, at 91c.@91⅛c., chiefly at 91⅛c., ⅌ gallon, the final rate.

FREIGHTS—Berth rates were quoted rather stronger, on a lighter supply of room, particularly for Grain, but business has been comparatively dull, shippers having been reluctant to operate with freedom at the firmer quotations. The chartering movement has been limited, checked, in part, by the firmness of ship-owners. There was some call for vessels for Petroleum and for general cargo.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 830 bales Cotton, at ⅜d. for small lots, by steam, and in part, 3-16d. by sail, though mainly by sail on private terms; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 6½d. ⅌ bushel; 290 pkgs. Provisions, by sail, at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton, and 150 bags Clover-seed on private terms; also, a British bark, 469 tons, reported with a full cargo of Wheat from Chili, at 60s., or, if to Antwerp, at 65s.... For London, by sail, 7,800 bushels Corn at 5¾d., and 7,800 bushels do., from store, at 5½d. ⅌ bushel.... For Cowes or Falmouth and orders, a German ship, 877 tons, reported from Guanape with a full cargo of Guano at 60s. to the United Kingdom, 62s. 6d. to the Continent and 65s. to Copenhagen; a British ship, 1,033 tons, and an American ship, 1,170 tons, same cargo, privileges and rates; also, an American ship, 1,108 tons, reported from Peru, same cargo and terms.... For Antwerp, 500 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton.... For Hamburg, 50 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 25s. ⅌ ton, and 200 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; and by steam, 700 bags Clover-seed at 35s. ⅌ ton; also a German brig, 365 tons, with general cargo, reported at equal to about 30s. ⅌ ton.... For Rotterdam, 100 tons Lard and Tallow at 25s. ⅌ ton; and a British bark, 324 tons, with general cargo, on private terms.... For the Baltic, a German brig, rum.red with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, without reliable particulars.... For Bordeaux, a French bark, 387 tons, reported from Mejillones, with guano, at 55s.... For Callao, a British bark, 1,017 tons, with general cargo, on private terms; and an American ship, 932 tons, with do., out, privilege of another port, and back to the United States, United Kingdom, or the Continent, with Guano, also on private terms.... For Porto Rico, a schooner, 300 hhds. capacity, reported from Philadelphia, and back, with Sugar, at 52½c.... For the north side of Cuba, a brig, 430 hhds. capacity, reported from Philadelphia, and back with Sugar, at 58c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—FLOUR firmer; demand mainly from the South for low Extras and Superfines; Extra Spring sold at $5 75@$6 75. WHEAT opened dull, but closed active; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 25⅛@$1 25⅜; Rejected, $1 08; No. 2 Spring, seller March, $1 26⅝. CORN firm and in fair demand at 40⅛c. for No. 2 Mixed; 40c. for Ear. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE—Demand light; holders firm; sales of No. 2 at 73c. for fresh; 72c. for regular. BARLEY advanced and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Spring at 58⅛c.@59c. for regular; 59½c.@60c. for strictly fresh. PORK steady at $12 35@$12 40; seller March, $12 50@$12 52½. LARD firm and in fair demand at $8 80; seller March, $8 87½. BULK MEATS strong and a shade higher; sales of Shoulders at 4⅛c.@4¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 6⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅜c. Live HOGS active at $4 15@$4 85 for common to extra. Dressed HOGS in fair demand at $5 05. WHISKY sold at 86c. Lake FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo, 12c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, and 14,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, and 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm; Winter Double Extra, $6 50@$6 85; do. Treble Extra, $6 95@$7 50; Family, $7 30@$8 25. WHEAT—Business small; quotations higher and stiff; No. 2 Spring, $1 34⅛@$1 35; No. 3 Fall, $1 68@$1 69. CORN slow; High Mixed, on the track, 41c.@41⅛c.; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 41⅛c. OATS—No. 2 slow at 38c. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Fall at 75c. RYE—No. 2 better at 77c.@80c. WHISKY sold at 87c. Mess PORK nominal at $13. Dry-salted MEATS quiet and very little doing; Loose Clear Sides, 6⅛c. BACON—Packed lots Shoulders, 6c.@6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. LARD in fair demand for future delivery; Prime Steam, April and May, 8⅛c. Live HOGS steady at $4@$4 50. CATTLE quiet at $2@$5 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 17.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm for Spring, and steady for White; sales, 1,000 bushels choice White Canada at $1 85; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 55. CORN scarce and firm; sales two cars at 69c. BARLEY nominally, $1@$1 05 for Canada. RYE held at 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 89c.@89½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR active at $6 75 for Family Extra. WHEAT firm and in fair demand at $1 60@$1 75 for Red and White. CORN active at 60c. OATS active at 50c.@52c. RYE firm and in fair demand at 92c. PROVISIONS active; PORK sold at $13 50; BACON—Sales of Shoulders at 6⅛c.; Clear-rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Bulk MEATS sold at 5⅛c. for Shoulders; 6⅜c. for Clear-rib Sides, and 6⅜c. for Clear Sides. HAMS active; Sugar-cured sold at 12⅛c.; Plain, 11⅛c. LARD unchanged. WHISKY steady at 87c.@88c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—FLOUR steady; Double Extra Spring, $6 50. WHEAT steady; No. 1 at $1 27⅛; No. 2 do., $1 25. OATS steady; No. 2 at 32⅛c. CORN in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 40⅛c. RYE in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1 at 72⅛c. BARLEY in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Fall at 60c. Live HOGS dull and nominal at $4 10@$4 35. Mess PORK dull and nominal at $12 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—COTTON strong; Middling, 22⅛c.; net receipts, 4,283 bales; gross 4,482 bales; exports to Liverpool, 18,489 bales; coastwise, 75 bales; sales, 12,700 bales; stock, 235,788 bales. HAY scarce; Prime, $31; Choice, $33. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c. COFFEE quiet; Ordinary, 20c.; Fair, 20⅛c.@21c.; Good, 21c.@21⅛c.; Prime, 21⅛c.@22c. All other articles unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 119⅛. Sight DRAFTS, ⅛ per cent. discount. GOLD not quoted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Sales unimportant. FLOUR steady; sales 1,000 bbls. Extra State on private terms; 300 bbls. Western at a range. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; no sales. CORN in fair demand; sales 2,000 bushels at 60c.; 800 bushels do. at 59c. OATS and RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; sales 1,200 bushels Canada at 90c. SEEDS—Small sales of TIMOTHY at $3 60. PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally 2c. less than New-York figures.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17.—COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart; demand good at inside quotations; holders very firm at outside; Middling, 21⅛c.; net receipts, 1,159 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,834 bales; coastwise, 574 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 73,320 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 17.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 85c. ROSIN firm at $4 for Strained; $4 25 for No. 2. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $4 for Hard; $6 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR steady at $2 60.

GALVESTON, Feb. 17.—COTTON very firm; holders asking higher rates; Good Ordinary, 20c.; net receipts, 802 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 1,700 bales; stock, 50,410 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 949 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,731 bales; coastwise, 554 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 26,850 bales.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 17.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 21⅛c.; receipts, 350 bales; sales, 500 bales.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS, SHAFTS, BELTING AND factory in Hudson City, (Jersey City) for sale at a bargain, or to lease. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. HARTMAN,

Manufacturer and dealer in oils, colors, glass and brown-stone putty, No. 537 9th-av. Don't forget the number.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the Medical Department of the University will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock, in the CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL, south-west corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. The addresses to the graduates will be delivered by Prof. DARLING and Dr. ROBERT T. [illegible], Valedictorian of the class. The profession and public are invited to attend.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEE & SHEPARD PUBLISH THIS WEEK.

1. TWO FAMILY MOTHERS. By Mme. MARIE SOPHIE SCHWARTZ, author of "Gold and Name," "Birth and Education," "Guilt and Innocence," "The Wife of a Vain Man," "The Right One," &c. 8vo. Paper, $1; cloth, $1 50.
2. MISCELLANEOUS READINGS—Public and Parlor Readings. Prose and Poetry for the use of Reading Clubs and for public and social entertainment. Miscellaneous. Edited by LEWIS B. MONROE. 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.

This book is uniform in size, style and price with the very popular "Humorous Readings" by the same author.

3. PENS AND TYPES; or, Hints and Helps for those who Write, Print, or Read. By BENJAMIN DREW. 16mo. Cloth, $1 50.
4. ALLEGORIES OF LIFE. By Mrs. J. S. ADAMS. 4to. Cloth, $1 25.
5. PLAIN TALK ABOUT INSANITY: Its causes, forms, symptoms, and the Treatment of Mental Diseases, with remarks on Hospitals and Asylums and the Medico-Legal aspect of Insanity. By T. W. FISHER, M. D., late of the Boston Hospital for the Insane. Thin 8vo. Cloth, $1 50.
6. ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PARASITES of the Human Skin and Hair. By B. JOY JEFFRIES, A. M., M. D. 16mo. Cloth, $1.
7. SMALL-POX: The Predisposing Conditions and their Prevention. By Dr. CARL BOTH. 16mo. Paper, 25c.

Sold by all book-sellers and news-dealers.

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AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PICTURES on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 20 and 21, the entire collection of high class OIL PAINTINGS, comprising the private gallery of HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., of Brooklyn. This collection of pictures includes examples by all of the best known modern painters, and is now on exhibition at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until day of sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, &c. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., at office of the Security Insurance Company, No. 239 Broadway, by order of A. F. Hastings, Esq., receiver, office furniture, made by Herter Bros. and by Vandewater, consisting in part of double and single desks, map-rack, tables, clocks, burglar-proof safes, awnings, gas-fixtures, &c., &c. Catalogue at office, No. 239 Broadway, or of auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER, No. 60 Liberty-st.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, importer's sale of strictly first-class wines and liquors from same stock as sale of Dec. 27, for which there has been many inquiries, wines of favorite brands, Hennessy brandies, 1830, '40, '50, in bond to the trade, in cases or casks, or in quantities to suit from store to families, rums, gins, &c. Very old A. Kellar bourbon and rye whiskies, bought of Ives, Beecher & Co., from 1859 to 1867, and sold pure. All the goods guaranteed in the fullest manner. For full particulars see *Tribune.*

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB. THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 6, East River:

4,720 boxes fresh Messina Oranges,
1,500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo—*Windsor*, from Messina.
Immediately after, within their store,
235 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

LEASE—ENGLISH BEER-PUMP restaurant, corner Cortlandt and Greenwich sts., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, tables, chairs, crockery, range, cooking utensils, everything complete for business; rent paid; sale positive.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the death of Charles Scribner, the firm of CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. is dissolved. All claims will be adjusted and settled upon presentation to Andrew C. Armstrong, or Edward Seymour, at the old place of business, No. 654 Broadway, New-York. Notice is hereby given, that Mr. ARTHUR J. PEABODY retires from the firm of CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO. from this date, the term of his copartnership having expired.
ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG,
ARTHUR J. PEABODY,
FEB. 1, 1872. EDWARD SEYMOUR.

FORMATION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have formed a copartnership for carrying on publishing and bookselling, under the firm name of SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO., at the former place of business of Charles Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway, New-York.
ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG,
J. BLAIR SCRIBNER,
FEB. 1, 1872. EDWARD SEYMOUR.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of the death of Charles Scribner, the firm of SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO. is dissolved. All claims will be adjusted and settled upon presentation to Andrew C. Armstrong, at the old place of business, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.
CHARLES WELFORD,
JAN. 1, 1872. ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG.

FORMATION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a copartnership for carrying on book-selling and importing, under the firm name of SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG, at the former place of business of Scribner, Welford & Co., No. 654 Broadway, New-York.
CHARLES WELFORD,
ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG,
JAN. 1, 1872. J. BLAIR SCRIBNER.

THE FIRM OF FELLOWS & OSTRANDER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by LOUIS A. FELLOWS, who will settle all claims of the late firm.
LOUIS A. FELLOWS.
HENRY C. OSTRANDER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE, SON OF OUR LATE senior, becomes a partner in our respective firms from this date.
MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.
JAN. 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1872.
THE FIRM OF SMITH & PETERS is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner will sign in liquidation.
SAMUEL SMITH,
SAMUEL T. PETERS.

PARIS, Feb. 1, 1872.
THE FIRM OF SHACKELFORD & GUNTHER is this day dissolved. All outstanding claims on the firm will be liquidated in Paris by C. B. GUNTHER, No. 15 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, and all settlements must likewise be addressed to him.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. OFFER BY THE CARGO OR AT RETAIL, THEIR CELEBRATED

Lackawanna Coal,

UNRIVALED FOR STEAM OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

YARDS—FOOT 23D-ST., EAST RIVER.
FOOT 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.
CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RETAIL ORDERS, NO. 933 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, NO. 33 ATLANTIC-ST.
YARD, FOOT BALTIC-ST.
DEPOT, WEEHAWKEN. OPPOSITE 36TH-ST.
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY (EMPIRE BUILDING.)

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN coal, egg, $6; nut, $5 50; stove, $6 50 per tons, 2,000 pounds, screened and delivered. THOS. STOKES, corner 32d-st. and 10th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAS'S PRIVATE Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 212 WEST 31ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 50,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR (German Opera)—Mr. Carl Formes and Miss Clara Perl.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mrs. P. C. Gulager and others.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum..... 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year..... 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year..... 8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year..... 50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Under President GRANT'S administration, a Republican Congress has cut down taxes to the amount of $195,655,068, and will reduce them this session by $50,000,000 more—a total of $250,000,000. These are facts. Are the promises made by Democrats and disappointed Republicans worth more?

The Committee of Seventy ask the citizens of New-York to come together at the Cooper Institute to-morrow night, and give expression to their feeling regarding the proposed charter. They declare that the charter is a "non-partisan instrument, which has been framed to secure permanent results for the victory won on Nov. 7 last, at the polls." We have no doubt that the call will be responded to with a promptitude and heartiness that will let in a good deal of light on the legislative mind. The people of New-York trust their Committee. It has shown ability and honesty. Its draft of a charter is a wise and sincere effort to secure good government. It has been freely amended in many parts, while leaving its essential principle—that of proportional representation—intact. That principle is purely just, and studies only the interests of the people. It operates for all parties fairly, and for no party unduly. Let every citizen who desires a lasting emancipation from the servitude of Ring politicians of both parties, sustain the Committee by his presence to-morrow evening.

Some interesting correspondence between Secretary BOUTWELL and several officials of the Custom-house, on the General Order business and other matters, will be found in our columns to-day. It will greatly assist in setting the plain truth on this subject before the public, and convincing them how absurd it is to pretend to make any one Collector responsible for the defects of the Custom-house system.

The Judiciary Investigation.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly meet today to begin their investigation into the corruptions of the Judiciary in New-York City, and especially into the misconduct of ALBERT CARDOZO and GEORGE G. BARNARD.

Judge BARNARD, the other day, remarked in open Court, that a man need not feel very uneasy about impeachment who had one hundred thousand dollars to his credit in bank. This may or may not be so. The question how the hundred thousand dollars came there might afford one of the most curious fields of inquiry to this very Committee. Judge BARNARD may not find it easy to explain the source of his occasional deposits of five thousand dollars "in bills" and one thousand dollars "in bills." But there is no doubt whatever, either in the mind of Judge BARNARD or any one else, as to the use he is ready to make of all the money he has. It is very well known that friends of those two ornaments of American jurisprudence, BARNARD and CARDOZO, have been already trying to buy members of the Legislature and members of this particular Committee. This is very well known. These two Judges, from long and peculiar personal experience, feel absolutely certain that every man has his price. They are sure that these Committeemen will sell their votes in the Legislature.

Now the State and City of New-York have long enough groaned under the disgrace of these two men. These two Judges have been using the process of the Supreme Court, for years, not to do justice between man and man, but to injure society and to deprive honest men of their liberty and property. They have held the victim, while "eminent lawyers" and vulgar rogues proceeded to empty his pockets. As to the way the plunder was divided we do not yet know. FISK and GOULD have stolen Erie stock and Erie money. TWEED and SWEENY have stolen New-York City money. Honest citizens have been plundered. Honest lawyers have had their practice ruined. And none of these things could have happened had it not been for the fact that these two Judges have been sitting on the bench of our Supreme Court. There is not the shadow of a doubt that there will be presented to the Judiciary Committee the clearest evidence of the most outrageous misconduct in office on the part of these two men. They are well aware that they are guilty, and they know that the evidence exists to prove their guilt, and they know that this evidence will be produced. They count on winning this fight, not by means of any just defense they have, but by means of the money they have "acquired." And, if they win at all, they will win by this money, and by nothing else.

Let them by all means have a fair trial when they are impeached, if they ever are impeached. But this Committee comes here to inform the conscience of the Assembly simply on this one point, whether or not there is sufficient evidence against these men to require their prosecution. This Committee is not a Court; it is a Grand Jury, and nothing else. Let it act like one honestly, secretly, and speedily. It ought not to go through any farce (as it proposes to do) of hearing counsel for these men, and allowing them to use up the whole session of the Legislature with the tricks of their own Courts. If no evidence is produced before this Committee, let these matters drop at once. But if evidence is produced, as every one knows there will be, let the Committee take it with speed and go back to Albany, have the Judges impeached, and rid the people of them forever. The plan of badgering and intimidating witnesses ought to be promptly discouraged, and in this, as in other respects, we earnestly hope the Committee will do their duty to the people at large. The one great reform, without which all other reforms are fruitless, is a reform of the Judiciary. The Committee can help us to that, if it will do its duty fearlessly.

Mr. Horace Greeley as a Political Reformer.

Everybody was, of course, very glad to find that Mr. HORACE GREELEY had entered the field as a political reformer. To be sure, the task was taken up rather late in the day, for when a man has life-long associations clinging to him it is not always easy to make a new start. Mr. GREELEY has known as much of political intriguers and intrigues as most living men, and his best friends (among whom we desire to be numbered) must have observed with sorrow of late years that his alliances were becoming more and more unfortunate. When he consented to become the Chairman of the Tammany Republican Committee, his admirers could only shake their heads, and confess that he had given another instance of his lack of judgment in practical politics. But very recently he has shown signs of repentance. A man of previously unblemished reputation was discovered taking a small amount per annum as commission on public printing. Mr. GREELEY at once pounced down on this offender, and compelled him to resign his office.

After this, no one could doubt that he was in earnest. He declared, in his usual energetic manner, that if anybody could be found on "his own side of the house" who was guilty of dishonesty, he would instantly proceed to annihilate him. Unfortunately, we were compelled, just about that time, to call his attention to just such a case. HANK SMITH has been one of his most trusty friends and admirers. He is a Police Commissioner, and has even this session been in the habit of presiding over the Fenton hospitalities, as dispensed at the Delevan House. This man was President of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, which became bankrupt under the worst possible circumstances. Its fall was nearly coincident with the fall of the Tammany Ring, of which HANK SMITH was an ardent supporter. That the two events had a strong connection with each other is proved by many surprising circumstances. The Bowling-green Bank had a great deal of money out on loans. If TWEED & Co. had won the day last November, that money might perhaps have been returned. But the celebrated firm lost, and the depositors found the doors of the bank closed to them. Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of City stocks cannot now be found. There were frauds in the "working expenses" to the amount of $31,010 63. There were loans to the tune of $69,023 38 accredited to persons who cannot be found. There were other loans made to friends of HANK SMITH and the directors amounting to $31,-441 67. Altogether, the bank, as is shown by the results of a very careful investigation, was robbed of $238,564 70. HANK SMITH and his friends have been unable to offer any explanation of these losses. All that they can do is to repeat the well-known excuse of Mayor HALL under very similar circumstances: "*I* knew nothing about it. You may feel in my pockets—there is no stolen money there."

Now, surely, this was a case which Mr. GREELEY, in his suddenly awakened zeal, might naturally have been expected to consider without a moment's delay. But HANK SMITH stood on Mr. GREELEY'S "side of the house." That makes all the difference. The *Tribune* has suppressed the most damaging facts against him, and has avoided the mention of his name in its editorial columns, except on one or two occasions, when it was evident that something must be done by way of keeping up appearances. Mr. GREELEY contented himself with making a great din about Mr. TERWILLIGER. Yet everybody must see with half an eye that if Mr. TERWILLIGER'S case was bad, HANK SMITH'S is a thousand times worse. Does Mr. GREELEY ask for SMITH'S resignation as a Police Commissioner? Not at all—he tries to cover up his friend's frauds, under the impression that the case is one which will "blow over."

Take another instance. Mr. GREELEY has been complaining, and very justly, of the constant attempts which are made to saddle the tax-payers with "City debts" which are not honestly incurred. Yet he is at the same time running up a fraudulent bill against the City for "Corporation advertisements," which nobody orders to be printed and nobody wants to read. The new Board of Audit on Saturday refused payment to many similar bills for advertising. It will be greatly remiss in its duty if it does not reject the *Tribune's* bills also. But this is not the point. The question is, can Mr. GREELEY consistently, as a reformer, defend the act of running up a totally needless and unauthorized bill against the City? It is a fact that no one is empowered on behalf of the City to order the insertion of pages of advertisements in the *Tribune*. They are taken "on spec" of getting payment, as the slang goes—and in the very paper in which they appear, much smaller bills of a less indefensible kind are daily denounced as fraudulent. Is there any excuse for such a course as this? If any of our Men and Brethren can suggest one we shall be glad to hear it. At present the circumstances tell all against Mr. GREELEY. He stands before the public as a "political reformer" only where his personal friends or his personal interests are not involved. An impartial examination of the facts presented above will convince any one that this is a very lenient judgment to pronounce upon his present position.

The Erie Ring.

It would be very difficult to convey any adequate idea of the immense injury the Erie Ring has done this country, through the deep distrust it has awakened abroad as to the ability of American Courts and American Legislatures to protect investments in American securities; and we do not propose to undertake the task. Ours is pre-eminently a borrowing people, as compared with those of Europe. We can afford to pay higher interest, and we ask for a greater amount of capital than any other prosperous industrial nation. A blow struck at the safety of property rights with us, is, therefore, one which every one must feel; and we leave each person to make his own estimate of the consequences of the Jay Gould conspiracy, and its triumph, so far, over our laws and law-makers.

But there are facts upon record which the public will do well to bear in mind, showing in a startling form the vast extent of the jobbery of the Erie Ring, and throwing light on the cost to the rightful owners of the road of maintaining that combination. These facts are in the possession of the Legislative Committee, which is considering—very deliberately, apparently, and with a firm determination to do nothing hastily—the propriety of repealing the Classification bill, and allowing the Erie shareholders to resume the management of their property through agents of their own selection. We think most men will agree that these shareholders make at least a show of claim for prompt action, and that the patient caution of the Legislative Committee may very probably not be appreciated by them so highly as by the cunning scoundrels whom it keeps beyond the reach of justice.

The record to which we refer is embodied in a petition signed by shareholders representing more than thirty million dollars of capital. It sets forth that between February, 1868, and September, 1871, a period of little over three and a half years, the capital stock and funded debt of the Erie Railway were increased by over fifty millions of dollars, and that during the same period no dividends have been declared, and no intelligible account has been rendered of the disposal made of this enormous sum. On the contrary, the statement by the Ring that $47,061,662 of that amount has been legitimately charged to an account of the old New-York and Erie Railroad Company, is not only blind and unsatisfactory in itself, but is false and fraudulent, for the reason that the account referred to was closed in 1862, nearly ten years previous to the report from which these figures are taken. The nature of the management of the road, under which fifty millions can be nominally amassed without augmenting the value of the stock, is further shown by the fact that whereas in 1867, with a capital and debt of some fifty millions, the surplus earnings were over one million of dollars, ($1,048,900,)—in the year 1871, with a capital of over one hundred millions, and after an expenditure of some sixty millions, nominally in "construction," the suplus earnings were but $118,965. The officials, who confess in their reports to the State Government their responsibility for these astounding results, are protected in their offices by a statute of the State of New-York, corruptly contrived and obtained for that purpose. Is it strange that the stockholders want that statute repealed? Is it not, on the other hand, strange that a Committee of a Reform Legislature cannot make up their minds to report in favor of repealing it?

Meanwhile, it is confidently believed abroad that the Ring, kept in power by the inaction of this Legislature, are busy in the practice of their worst tricks to turn every hour of their lease of power to account. So careful an authority as the London *Times*, in its city article, warns English investors of "fraudulent issues effected week after week, it is believed, down to the present time," and of "negotiations commenced by GOULD only four or five weeks back, for negotiating a new form of security to the amount of $32,000,000." Is there anything in the history of the Ring to throw doubt on these rumors? And can it be that Senators of the State of New-York do not understand the incalculable wrong they are doing by allowing the laws of the State to shelter the reckless schemers? Can we afford to have it spoken of as something not at all incredible that a band of exposed plunderers can saddle an already depleted corporation with a debt of thirty-two million dollars, in addition to the fifty or sixty millions they have already stolen, while the Legislature hesitates to give the shareholders the simple right to turn the thieves out?

Shall we Get the Charter?

The members of the Legislature have voted themselves a week's recess, and it is obvious that the delay thus secured is relied on by the opponents of the New-York Charter to work its defeat. We trust that in this they will be disappointed. If the members use their vacation, as Mr. ALVORD declared he intended to use his, to ascertain the views of the people—especially of the people who have any intelligent views on the subject—we are certain that the charter will be stronger on the reassembling of the Legislature than it was on its adjournment. If, in addition to consulting the people, the members will take the trouble to consult the charter itself, and to reflect frankly and carefully on the arguments for and against it, we have no hesitation in saying that the majority for the instrument will be more than two-thirds of the House. Some of the members, we regret to say, have not found it consistent with their other engagements to even read, much less to study, the charter. We hope that they will avail themselves of the leisure they are now enjoying to perform this simple duty. We assure them it will be profitable to them in more ways than one. It will give them, to begin with, a clearer idea of what they are acting on than has marked their conduct for the past two weeks. It will also, we venture to say, correct a good many erroneous impressions which they have received from conversation about the charter. It will still further disclose many excellent reasons for gratifying the earnest desire entertained by the people of New-York for the success of the charter. The better it is known, the better the charter appears, and no man with intelligence enough to be a member of the Legislature, can make himself master of its provisions without becoming convinced that it is a fair, honest, and well-considered attempt to rescue this great City from the rogues who have fattened on it, and to bestow its Government upon its people.

We are sure that we are not mistaken when we say that the Charter of the Committee of Seventy is remarkably free from the objections which have attached to previous plans for New-York City Government. It is not the work of partisans. It is no device to get power or plunder for the authors. It is not meant to perpetuate Republican ascendency in the State, or to revive that of the Democrats. It does not offend any sentiment, however zealous, in favor of local self-government, while, at the same time, it does not deliver the City bound hand and foot to the tyranny of a numerical majority. It is the only plan for the government of New-York that has ever even attempted to secure a representation in, and fair attention to, the various interests of the community. Other plans have sought to provide for the welfare of the City from the outside, and to set up a barrier—namely, State Commissions—between the great mass of the voters and the owners of valuable property. Others, like the charter of 1870, have sought to give power to corrupt men by the use and abuse of the votes of the ignorant and debased. But this charter, for the first time, seeks to protect all interests, and while giving substantial control to the majority, to prevent the perversion of its power by providing for the constant presence of the representatives of the minority. Under this charter we can see no reason why the City should not be as well governed as its people wish to be, nor has any yet been pointed out by its opponents. This is absolutely all any charter can do for us, and one that promises this deserves a fair trial.

Free Public Libraries.

Perhaps the most forcible argument in favor of establishing in New-York a good free library is found in the success and usefulness of the Boston Public Library. The project, so far as our City is concerned, has about it nothing experimental. Whatever doubts might once have arisen at the proposition to trust the people with books, upon no other guarantee than honor for their safe return, have all been answered by what the Boston Public Library has so nobly aimed to do, and has so grandly accomplished. After twenty years of useful life, that institution stands before us a monument of the wisdom and patriotism of its founders.

As reported last June, the library contains 180,352 volumes and 90,163 pamphlets. Included in this number are the Bowditch, Parker, Prince, Ticknor and Sumner Association Libraries, which, in addition to the 26,000 books originally contributed by JOSHUA BATES, have all come to the institution by gift. The growth of the library has been largely assisted by the public spirit so characteristic of Boston. Of the books now on the shelves, forty-five per cent. have been presented to the institution, and a large proportion of the 80,000 volumes received through this channel of generosity are among the most valuable in the collection. The managers have added by purchase 100,000 books, at the average rate of 5,000 per annum; although during the past six years these purchases have averaged 7,000 books a year. As an indication of the extent to which a personal regard is felt by the citizens toward the institution, it may be stated that the donors last year were 604 in number, and their contributions aggregate 9,750 volumes and 10,805 pamphlets. The funded endowment of the library is $96,000, the interest of which is alone expended. This sum is made up of the donations of JOSHUA BATES, $50,000; JOHN P. BIGELOW, $1,000; Franklin Club, $1,000; ABBOTT LAWRENCE, $10,000; JONATHAN PHILLIPS, $30,000; and MARY P. TOWNSEND, $4,000. In addition to the interest of the endowment fund, $7,500 was appropriated from the City Treasury for the purchase of books, and thus the money expended in this direction in 1871 amounted to $13,109 68. The periodical department of the library has always been made a feature, and not only is the reading-room exceptionally attractive by the variety and richness of the contents of its tables, but the shelves of the library proper are wonderfully well filled besides. No less than 374 distinct periodicals are supplied to the frequenters of the reading-room, which is an increase of seventy over the supply in 1870. The daily average of readers is 600, and the yearly aggregate 188,000. Besides the 374 periodicals mentioned, there are seventy-seven duplicates of the most popular ones taken for the better convenience of readers.

Last year the library was open to the public 307 days, the Bates Hall, or Reference Library, being accessible ten hours a day; the lower hall, or Circulating Library, eleven hours, and the reading-room thirteen hours daily. The number of persons holding cards entitling them to the use of the library is 32,240. It should be stated that any one who registers his or her name and address, and can give a single reference, may procure a card. The records show that last year the issues of books have been as large as 1856 in a single day, and the daily average issues were 965. The total issues for the year, including the East Boston Branch, were 322,445. These figures exclude all reference to the enormous use of books within the library walls. When it is considered that the lending collection comprises about thirty thousand volumes, or about one-sixth of the whole library, (although some of the Bates Hall books are also allowed to be taken home, to the extent of say ten thousand volumes more,) it will be seen that each book would appear to be in use eight times during the year. Often the delivery-room is thronged with applicants. The greatest number of books are issued in March, (24,253,) and the smallest number in July, (14,178.)

The administration of this great institution is admirable in all its details. Under Mr. JUSTIN WINSOR, the accomplished Superintendent there are nine different departments, each having a special force, and together giving regular employment to fifty-four persons, more than thirty of whom are ladies. Then, too, the Police of the city are at the command of the institution, for the recovery of missing books or the supervision of recusant ticket-holders. The cost of all this administration during the last fiscal year was $70,443 70, in which sum is included, however, only $30,191 for salaries, the remainder being expended for purposes connected with the maintenance, furnishing, cataloguing, binding and other library necessities. All but about $6,000 of this money was supplied by the City.

Of the 293,700 volumes taken from the main library for home use, only thirty-nine were lost. This would be one for every 7,531 books lent out. Eighteen thousand and seven hundred books had to be sent for by notice, having been retained longer than the rules permitted, and of these 17,856 were returned within a week, leaving 844 to be sent for by special messengers, and these last were all recovered except the thirty-nine mentioned as lost. In these figures we have a conclusive denial of the proposition that the people cannot safely be trusted with the treasures of a free library. But even this ratio of loss is improved upon in Liverpool, where last year only one book was lost to every 36,000 lent out.

Considering the details given above, is it not much to be deplored that New-York should be deprived of the advantages of such a means of popular education as a Free Public Library?

The Copyright Question Once More.

As one result of the discussion before the Library Committee of Congress, the representatives of the International Copyright Association accepted as a rider to their bill the modification that a foreign author taking advantage of it should contract with an American publisher to manufacture his book in this country, and this concession has brought down upon those who assented to it the wrath and indignant repudiation of the reputed newspaper organs of the Association. Now if the publishers will denounce as unworthy representatives the gentlemen who, after having been authorized to take a carefully-matured bill to Washington, deliberately threw it overboard and adopted a very different one, we shall have a lively time again, and the interest in the question may thereby be spasmodically revived. This so-called "Publishers' Committee," however, might plead the defense that as their bill did not receive a majority of the votes of those present at the meeting at which it was declared adopted, it was not the sense of that meeting, and that they were at liberty to take any course of action they thought proper. Whether this line of argument might not be pressed to the point of demonstrating that the Committee had no right to go to Washington as representatives of the publishers, and that the few who voted for the "bill" furnish the latest modern parallel to the "Three Tailors of Tooley-street," we shall not now undertake to say. Certainly, there can be no question that in tacking on their rider to the Authors' bill, this Committee succeeded most admirably in thrusting into greater prominence their own absurd and impracticable theory of international copyright. Who, for instance, is to decide upon the qualities necessary to constitute "an American publisher?" The original bill described him as "a citizen of the United States," but even this limitation, or definition, is dropped, and the natural inference is that the manager of the branch of an English house may in some contingencies be regarded as an "American publisher." Then, again, who shall decide as to the precise application of the limitation "to manufacture the book in the United States?" Does this prohibit the use of foreign ink in printing, of foreign rags in paper-making, or of foreign cloth in binding? And why is this construction of the clause any more absurd than to suppose that it is only intended to exclude foreign paper after it is manufactured, and foreign stereotypes or electrotypes? As it now stands, either clause of this bill is sure to kill the other. The British Government would never reciprocate legislation which not only discriminates against, but absolutely excludes a large and very important class of their own manufactures from this market. As soon as American authors become aware that the measure may be made the cover for granting rights to their British brethren without securing any for themselves, they will at once become its most bitter antagonists, and clamor for the defeat of the bill far more emphatically than they have ever asked for the passage of one.

The fact that the only definite measure evolved from all this discussion, and brought before Congress, embodies such manifest absurdities, illustrates most forcibly the practical difficulties which stand in the way of any legislation upon this subject. There is a proposition bearing upon the question floating through the newspapers, and which, as it has received the quasi endorsement of so respectable an authority as the *Nation*, deserves consideration. It is to the effect that any publisher may reprint the work of a foreign author who shall pay said author, say five per cent. copyright—or, perhaps, we should state it differently and a little more strongly, that no publisher can reprint the work of a foreign author unless he pays him a certain percentage on the sales. There is an absurdity in this proposition which is very obvious, yet the principle on which it is based is capable of such wide application that perhaps publishers themselves might be induced to indorse it if they could be assured that it could be applied with rigid impartiality to others besides themselves. The proposition proceeds, of course, on the supposition that, as the publisher of the work of a foreign author realizes benefit from its sale, he is in justice bound to share his profits with the author. But the reader of the reprinted book also realizes benefit from its perusal, and very often, indirectly, pecuniary profits as well. By the same argument, therefore, he should be compelled to pay a tax to the publisher. The purchaser of the reprinted book does this by paying the price fixed by the publisher; but the one who does not buy, but borrows the book, pays nothing to the publisher, and to a certain extent, therefore, he is quite as dishonest as the publisher who reprints without paying anything to the foreign author. Legislation precisely similar in character might be applied to the one who borrows his neighbor's newspaper, and thus avoids recognizing the rights of the publisher and editor, whose outlay of money and whose intellectual labors he enjoys. Since a great moral principle is here involved, let us have only that legislation which shall deal equal justice to all classes. If, as is reported, Senator SHERMAN favors this solution of the international copyright question, we trust that when he comes to frame his bill he will carefully heed these suggestions.

Before the present discussion over international copyright passes over, we feel in justice bound to make one point as regards our American publishers. They have shown, as we have stated previously, a sincere and honest desire to recognize the rights of British authors, and to the fullest extent, if it can be done without at the same time conceding privileges to British publishers which they can neither justly claim nor expect. They are prepared to negotiate with the foreign author, and that the foreign author is prepared to negotiate with them is evident from the admirable memorial addressed to Earl GRANVILLE by Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, J. A. FROUDE, and others. But the English publisher stands between the English author and the American publisher, and will consent to no arrangement which interferes with the extension of his copyright over this market. He and he alone, therefore, should be held responsible for a dead-lock in this vexatious controversy, and every means possible should be used to force home upon him the fact. American publishers have very nearly made themselves ridiculous, and have certainly laid themselves open to serious misapprehension, through endeavoring to solve the difficulty by legislating the English publisher out of this market. The attainment of that result by such a method is simply impossible, and every effort of the kind is sure to terminate, as this has done, in a *reductio ad absurdum* in one direction or another. It may be that the English author can bring a pressure to bear upon his publisher which shall compel him to recognize the facts of the situation, and even to acknowledge that there is more justice in the charge of greed against him than there is in that of piracy against the American publisher. If the English publisher cannot be brought to his senses in this way, the English author may have to wait for a satisfactory settlement of the question until American publishers are prepared "to carry the war into Africa," and to meet English publishers on their own ground—then, perhaps, each will recognize the fact that the other has rights that deserve to be respected. If any are so impatient as to consider this too long a postponement of the matter, perhaps they will accept the suggestion to let the matter lie over until we see the result of the Geneva Conference. Then, possibly, it may not be worth while to discuss it at all.

MINOR TOPICS.

Do not fail to attend the public meeting at Cooper Institute to-morrow night. It is called by the Committee of Seventy, who have worked hard for the public interests, and now require a little of the public support. It is the smallest acknowledgement of their services which can well be made. The charter drawn up by the Committee is by no means out of danger, and a good rousing meeting to-morrow night will give it a lift along a rough road. If the attendance is small, the enemies of the charter will mention it as a proof that the public take no interest in reform. Let all friends of good government attend the meeting, and cheer their representatives on in a good work.

A report from the Kuklux Committee will be found in this morning's TIMES. It sets forth the conclusions of the Committee from the voluminous testimony which has been taken by it. It especially relates to the origin, motive and extent of the secret organizations in the South for intimidating voters. Those who believe that these organizations were only innocent social societies, or else combinations to resist bad government, will do well to consider this report.

An enterprising young medical man at St. Catherines, the Canadian Winter quarters of the SWEENY family, has succeeded in causing quite a stir among his fellow-practitioners, by the introduction of what is known as the Chinese system of payments for attendance. He agrees to visit each family, when required, at the lump sum of five dollars for the entire year. It appears there are some two thousand families in St. Catherines, which, at five dollars per family, would yield ten thousand dollars a year to any one fortunate, or unfortunate, enough to secure the whole. But it so happens that there are twenty-two doctors to share this amount, so that it would not—in the event of an equal division—give more than about four hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-four cents to each. The fact that "Ring" thieves find it comfortable to drag through the weary months of Winter at St. Catherines, is good evidence that it cannot be a very cheap place to live in. We are, therefore, inclined to think that, under the new plan, some of the twenty-two are likely to be sadly out at elbows before the end of the first year.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has at present under consideration a bill providing for the establishment of a Labor Bureau, to be under the superintendence of a competent officer, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough inquiry into the condition of labor throughout the State, and present an annual report showing how far the employment system, and the combinations and strikes resulting from it, affect the permanent prosperity of the commonwealth. For the performance of this service the salary is not to exceed $2,000. Now there is no State in the Union that has stood so much in need of just such a bureau as the one proposed. Its labor interests have been so notorious for bad management that strikes have been looked for, and have occurred, with as much regularity as the changing of the seasons—and all, we have no doubt, owing to the lack of judicious legislation. The most important objection to the present bill is that it fixes the salary of the Commissioner too low to insure the selection of a man with the intelligence necessary to fit him for the position; and it makes no provision whatever for incidental expenses. The mining inspectors, who hold their appointments from the Legislature, have shown, by their lamentable ignorance, that good men cannot be procured for important offices, unless it is made an object to them to act honestly; and anybody who has an idea of the expenses of traveling, and the cost of living at home, must see how utterly insufficient $2,000 a year would be for such a purpose.

The English Press is discovering that even the question of the American "case" can have two sides. In reviewing the British case, the *Pall Mall Gazette* calls attention to the fact that the British Commissioners were warned that claims for indirect damages existed and would be urged in case of the failure of a proposition to pay "in lump." It also points out that the British "case" puts forward an interpretation of the three rules adopted in the treaty, which looks very like shirking their application. The language of the case is:

"Accepting the rules sincerely and without reserve, her Brittanic Majesty's Government will assume (as is, indeed, clearly implied in the terms of that article) that they are to be construed with reference to, and in connection with, that long-established body of international rules and usages which was and is still common to Great Britain and the United States with other civilized peoples."

And, moreover:

"By Her Brittanic Majesty's Government, as well as that of the United States, *they are believed and intended to be not at variance but in substantial accord* with the general principles of that system by which both Powers alike hold themselves bound, which they alike desire to preserve sacred and inviolate, and from the dominion of which neither of them proposes to withdraw the questions that have unhappily arisen between them."

If this is the fact, what was the necessity of Great Britain's specially stating that that Government did not regard these rules as expressing the principles in force at the time the *Alabama* was fitted out?

A remarkable case of proving identity and recovery of property occurred about 1825, in the County of Cornwall, England. A young gentleman named SYMONS, articled to a solicitor, fell desperately in love with a girl in very humble life. His relations vehemently opposed the connection, and he suddenly disappeared, and was never during life heard of more, either by them or "the girl he left behind him." His elder brother succeeded to the family estates, and died unmarried, when his sisters took possession of the property. Suddenly a young man turned up, who claimed it, as son of the man who had disappeared forty years before. He had gone to Liverpool, married and died. At his death his family learned for the first time his connection with Cornwall—the articles of clerkship and other documents settled all doubt as to identity, and the son was in 1838 in enjoyment of the manor-house and estates.

Spare an hour to-morrow evening for the meeting at the Cooper Institute. If you want to see a speedy reorganization of local government, go and support the unpartisan and well-considered Charter of the Committee of Seventy. Voters! you did your duty last November. Do not lose the fruits of your victory now.

Sunday Services for Homeless Boys.

A numerous company of street boys attended the meeting held last night for their benefit at the Rivington-street Lodging-house. One would scarcely recognize in the assembly of quiet, attentive listeners at these services on Sunday evenings the wild and ragged young fellows, who rush along the streets with blacking-boxes or bundles of newspapers under their arms. They are required on entering the house, at night, to divest themselves of their shoes and coats, which are stowed away in closets provided for the purpose. They are then sent to the bathroom where they must thoroughly wash themselves, after which every boy receives a supply of clean underclothing. Then comes a supper. An abundant supply of bread and butter, pie and cake, all for five cents. With such a preliminary the boys are in a fit condition to attend their Sunday meetings, which are always interesting. The exercises last night were conducted by JOHN CHODE BROWN, Esq.

A FEW EXAMPLES OF PETTY LARCENY.

If grand larceny has had a free reign in New-York and upon the canals, petit larceny has enjoyed its privileges in many quarters where least suspected. Controller HOPKINS, during the brief period in which he has stood guard over the Treasury at Albany, has had a busy time in stopping leaks in a miscellaneous kind of way, to say nothing of the weightier matters which have been crowded upon his attention. We are enabled to cite a few instances in which he has already done the State some service, and which give promising tokens of future usefulness. For example, a member of the military staff of Gov. HOFFMAN, not long since, sent in a bill to the Controller's office for allowance and payment, couched in somewhat the following terms:

The State of New-York:

	To ———,	Dr.
Dec. 31, 1871.—To paid for board at the ——— Hotel thirty-one days, at $5		$155 00
To carriage hire same time		125 00
To Contingent expenses, servant, &c.		137 50
Total		$417 50

This is no suppositious case. An account very similar to the foregoing, except that it was for a sum fifty per cent. larger, was presented to the Controller with a demand for its payment in full. It is not reasonable to suppose that such a bill would have been offered if the custom of paying them had not been established. Mr. HOPKINS declined to pay this one, however. It was obviously overcharged, and was not sufficiently precise in detail. The person claiming payment lived in the place where he professed to be boarding, at a hotel, at this extravagant rate. He finally withdrew it, and submitted another for about half the amount, which was paid.

Another bill, recently emanating from the Banking Department, was offered at the Controller's office, which ran somewhat in this wise:

State of New-York:

	To ———.	Dr.
Jan., 1872—To expenses to New-York and back		$85 00
To expenses to New-York and back		95 00
Total		$180 00

In this instance the bill amounted to a little more, but was under $200. It consisted of the two items, just as they are given here. The Controller could not credit such an account. It was extravagant, and wanting in detail. The banking functionary considered himself an ill-treated person, and withdrew, indignant and chafing. He afterward served the Controller with a note from Judge ALLEN, former Controller, saying that he thought the bill a proper and valid one. However it may have been considered in his time, Controller HOPKINS remained firm, and relied upon the following provisions of the act of 1871 for his justification:

"The Controller shall not draw his warrant for the payment of the several amounts heretofore named as appropriated, &c., till the person demanding them shall present to him a detailed statement in items of the same; and if such account shall be for services, must show when, where and under what authority they were made; if for expenditures, when, where and under what authority they were made; if for articles furnished, when and where they were furnished, to whom they were delivered and under what authority; and if the demand shall be for traveling expenses, the account must specify the distance traveled, the place of starting and destination, the duty or business, the date and items of expenditures. All accounts in discretion of the Controller must be verified by an affidavit to the effect that the account is true, just and correct, and that no part of it has been paid, but is actually, justly due and owing." [See App. Act of 1871, p. 1,613.]

Whether under these restrictions a public officer who travels upon a railroad pass can conscientiously render an account for railroad fare as paid, we leave for nicer casuists to determine. In this case we have only to add that the matter remains as "unfinished business."

In still another instance which came under the Controller's scrutiny, charges were made for expenses to Syracuse and back to Albany, as occurring about the close of the month, stated in gross and for one item, and again for expenses to Rochester and back as accruing in the first days of the ensuing month—the two items amounting to something like $150. The fact was, however, that no more than one trip was made, the departure from Albany being taken in the last days of one month and the return being embraced in the first days of the succeeding month. This was the foundation for an account charging expenses to Syracuse in January and to Rochester in February. But the bill was deficient in other respects, not being in compliance with the law as above quoted.

Of course the present Controller pays no such bills as these. He understands his duty better. But does not their bold presentation at his office afford the strongest presumption that such bills have heretofore passed unchallenged, and that under the late retiring administration usage had begotten a system of allowing fictitious and extravagant charges to a large extent, and in defiance of the plain provisions of the statute?

In 1869 an act passed the Legislature to establish a convict "Reformatory" in the Sixth Judicial District, which was finally located at Elmira. In that year $75,000 was appropriated for buildings, &c., and the year after $200,000 more. Five Commissioners were appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN to superintend the construction. Since Controller HOPKINS came into office the following bill was presented to him, with a requisition for a warrant for its payment:

State Reformatory at Elmira,

1871.	To Hunn, Smith & Spencer,	Dr.
Nov. 28—	To Commissioner's table	$275
	To engineer's table	275
	To 1 Secretary's desk	175
	To 1 Treasurer's desk	125
	To 1 Superintendent's desk	125
	To 4 swivel chairs	120
	To 8 chairs, $30 each	240
	To 2 lounges, $100	200
	To 1 lounge	75
	To 1 round-table	75
	To 1 wardrobe	150
	To 6 cane office chairs	18
	Total	$1,783
	Boxing and packing	60
	Audited—F. H. Athinson, A. H. Miller	$1,843

No buildings have yet been completed at this "Reformatory," (which thus belies its name,) and only a single plain room in a building adjacent to its site is used by the Commissioners. It is useless to observe that no such account for purchases was approved by the Controller.

The monthly requisitions for supplies at the several State Prisons exhibit very marked discrepancies. The agent at Auburn in January called for 10,000 pounds of beef, at five cents per pound. The price to be paid at Clinton was a little higher; at Sing Sing, 8,000 pounds were wanted, at *ten* cents per pound. The number of prisoners at Auburn is between 1,000 and 1,100; at Sing Sing the number is fifty to seventy-five more.

A more remarkable example of overdrawing has been furnished by Justices BARNARD and TAPPEN, of the Second Judicial District. Some time prior to and including 1869, the Justices of the Supreme Court in this district, outside of Kings County, were paid, under a law passed for that purpose, in addition to their regular salaries, the sum of $2,500, making $6,000 per annum. By the provisions of chapter 698, of the laws of 1869, the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals was fixed at $6,000, and in case the Constitutional restriction relative to an increase of salaries during the term for which a Judge was elected was removed, as contemplated by a vote of the people, then the Justices of the Supreme Court were to receive the same amount, $6,000. The limitation was made void, and all the Judges were placed, in plain intention of the law, on the same footing. But the Judges above named put a different construction upon the law, and continued to claim the $2,500 addition, and strangely enough it has been paid by the two late Controllers. This gave these two Judges $8,500 per annum for two years past, while all the other Judges in the State received only $6,000. Since the year 1872 came in, these two Judges have drawn for a quarter's salary, extra, $625, which Controller HOPKINS declines to allow. This decision of the Controller has the sanction of the Attorney-General, who, we understand, is clearly of opinion that the Justices in question are liable to the State for the amounts of their overdrafts in 1870 and 1871, and that he intends to bring suits for the recovery of the same.

We have thus recapitulated enough to show the delicate circumstances by which the chief fiscal officer of the State finds himself surrounded, in consequence of the practices of his immediate predecessors—we might say by their loose construction or disregard of the law—and enough to indicate that in Commissioner HOPKINS the people have secured an officer who at least begins his official term by a fearless and faithful performance of his duty. We also show how extravagance and corruption have penetrated into the subordinate departments of the Government under the vague and lax practices of the Administration lately retired, and how important it is that the people should unite in the most vigorous efforts to replace corrupt officials with incorruptible ones, and to sustain them in what must prove an Herculean task in clearing a worse than Augean stable.

OUR CORRUPT JUDICIARY.

Programme for the Investigation by the Legislative Committee—Specific Charges to be Made by the Bar Association.

As will be seen by the following particulars and resolutions, the Judiciary Committee which begins today the investigation of the charges against Judges BARNARD, CARDOZO, INGRAHAM and MCCUNN, have agreed upon a specific and tolerably decisive programme as to how the investigation is to be conducted. It seems to have been at first the desire of the Bar Association to omit the name of Judge MCCUNN from the list of the accused, in order to use him as State's evidence against the others. The opposition of many of the Bar Association became, however, so strong that this intention was abandoned, and Judge MCCUNN is to be included among the accused, one of the charges against him being that when acting as receiver in the Bininger Bankruptcy case, he used the money in his charge ($70,000), in putting up buildings. The following are the resolutions of the Judiciary Committee, in regard to the conducting of the investigation:

Resolved, That the Committee meet at 4 P. M. on Monday next (to-day), at the Fifth-avenue Hotel in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the Committee issue subpœnas to secure the attendance of the witnesses.

Resolved, That notice in writing be given the parties accused, and that an opportunity be given them to be present.

Resolved, That the Bar Association of the City of New-York be requested to present this Committee a concise statement of the charges they make against the parties they accuse, and upon which they propose to offer proof, which charges shall be specifically and separately stated as to each of said parties, and shall particularly set forth the precise nature of the charge, and specify acts thereunder constituting the misconduct and abuse alleged.

The Committee, as will be seen by the foregoing, omit to state whether the parties making charges shall do so under oath, but it is to be presumed they will.

The New-York Tribune and Reform.

From the Grand Army Journal.

Time sadly interferes with what we had learned to respect. Before the war the *Tribune* had earned a solid reputation, and was welcomed in families where the prosperity of the country was a cherished idea. The *Tribune* in anti-slavery harness did well. Its editor-in-chief had great prominence. The subject was an all-absorbing one, and every man who could write an article or make a speech thereon acquired a certain fame. While the *Tribune* thus toiled its stability and heartiness were admitted. But on the outbreak of the rebellion the question of freedom for the slaves became one of many, though it was clear that slavery was doomed as a result of the war. The most pronounced advocates of liberty, if their leadership was to be retained, had to show their qualifications. The time which tried men's souls was that which followed the first shot fired at Fort Sumter. Then, if ever, the people needed counsel. So prominent a journal as the *Tribune* should have given no uncertain sound. To preserve the Union was the first thought of patriots. Volunteers appeared upon the scene ready for service, while the *Tribune* was paltering, with the idea of avoiding bloodshed. And instead of denouncing treason with the vim of its anti-slavery invective, it simpered about letting our wayward sisters go in peace, and the secession of the cotton States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN will live in the memory of men when the *Tribune's* rancor is forgotten. He seemed as if specially raised up for the work he had to do. On assuming the duties of his high office he shrank from no sacrifice. He was often laboring for the best interests of his country when others despaired. The people understood him. They appreciated his incorruptibility and large-hearted sympathy, and he felt he had secured a strong hold upon their affections. This gave him power, and enabled him to do much when he seemed to do little. But he had enemies. Few good and great men are without them. His bitterest foe, perhaps, at the end of his first term, was the editor-in-chief of the *Tribune*. The people, however, re-elected him in spite of the opposition of men who ought to have been his friends, and mourned sincerely his tragic and unexpected death. History has assigned him his place in the ranks of patriotic rulers. But the marvel is, that the tongue of him whose pen sought to crush the hope of Mr. LINCOLN to bring the war to a close refutes the charges against him in lyceum lectures.

Something seems to have unhinged the judgment of the *Tribune* and sent it into chaos. Outrageous villainy is discovered in the City of New-York, almost within the shadow of the *Tribune's* doors. But the voice that praises LINCOLN now had nothing then to denounce. Bucolic enterprise is a sorry substitute for political stability. What a man knows about farming is of no consequence compared with what he knows about Tammany thieves, but refused to tell. Western men are pretty shrewd; they care little to be shown how to raise turnips and squashes at an expense of $5 apiece, but they would have been tickled to learn why the City Farmer left Tammany to be overthrown by others during his absence. They would even have dispensed with the lecture and allowed the lecturer to return to his duties, had he been so disposed. They felt assured, however, that the cause of honesty would not suffer; so the farmer was listened to. Meanwhile, the New-York frauds appalled the world by their magnitude, and injured the national credit. So far as the *Tribune* was concerned in the early part of the contest, the Ring thieves clung to their offices with unabated ardor, and all through the fight Ring advertisements flooded its columns. Other affairs of course had to be dealt with. The President the *Tribune* "had helped to elect" was very obnoxious to it. If TWEED'S name rarely appeared, attacks upon GRANT were frequent. The scent after fraud was lost in the pursuit of higher game. The *Tribune* had none of its friends in office; so, when the guileless New-York farmer returned, he said he saw nothing dishonest in the conduct of HALL, who had helped to defraud the people as Mayor, and only a "towering spirit" in PETER B. SWEENEY. How innocently instructive!

The *Tribune* now refers to its circulation, and drones about having done its best to help the great popular upheaval in New-York in November last. What may have been the *Tribune's* best in this instance, does not seem to differ much from the worst of any of the Ring journals. It was almost silent in denouncing fraud while publishing Tammany advertisements. Mayor HALL still sends it advertisements, but tells it plainly it must run the risk of payment. Had the *Tribune* been actuated by its old spirit, it would not be in its present plight. The truth is, the *Tribune* is not what it was. It has all the vices of a well-paid reformer needing reformation. Few take it for its opinion upon public affairs, public affairs with it being narrowed down to malignant opposition to the present occupant of the White House and his friends. To stab the reputation of a public man not agreeing with its vagaries, would seem to be a pleasure. Misrepresentation of the motives of persons quite as pure in life as any writer on the *Tribune* is its daily pastime. Even its best friends are sick of its personal quarrels and vain abuse, in which they have no interest. They think the *Tribune* cannot fall much lower in influence. They know no one connected with it can be President. And while they wonder at its timidity in aiding reform in its own City when deluged with corruption, they are apt to sneer at its offensive petulance in other things, and, moreover, they will watch the progress of its advertising account, made out by it as a reformer, when presented for settlement to Controller GREEN.

BOSS TWEED IN JOURNALISM.

A Journalistic Reminiscence of the Great Corruptionist—How a "National Democratic Organ" was Established in Washington—Tweed's Money Gone "Where the Woodbine Twineth."

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872.

In the month of November, 1870, a few patriots and Anti-Corruptionists of the great Democracy, feeling the importance of establishing at the seat of Government a national organ, which, by a bold advocacy of the principles of their time-honored party, would wrest the reins of power from the hands of dishonest political foes, concluded, after mature deliberation, to publish a paper for the accomplishment of these, their long-cherished purposes. The capital stock of the enterprise was fixed at one hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one thousand dollars each, and the names of the subscribers are herein given, that some of them may yet again adorn the pages of a paper in which they have so often been exhibited to the public gaze. In presenting them once more to our readers, it will be observed that he with whom they are the most familiar heads the list, as well for infamy as for the amount subscribed.

William M. Tweed, the patriot and anti-corruptionist	$25,000
R. B. Connolly, Tweed's counterpart on a small scale	5,000
Richard Schell, old Hunker Democrat	5,000
James T. Souter, banker, of New-York	5,000
Hugh Smith, the "Ring man," brother-in-law of Sweeny, the immaculate	5,000
J. E. Harvey, the great double back-action, revolving, honest, virtuous and expatriotic editor	5,000
James G. Berret, Ex-Mayor of Washington	5,000
Lawrence Riggs, of Baltimore, for W. W. Corcoran, the great banker of Washington, who, it is stated, having before Congress a large claim, did not deem it politic to appear as a stockholder in the Anti-Republican concern	15,000
George W. Riggs, banker, of Washington	2,000
Richard T. Merrick—subscribed, but not paid	1,000
James C. McGuire, Merrick's father-in-law	1,000
Thos. Swann, Representative in Congress from the City of Baltimore	5,000
Fernando Wood, ye Napoleonic New-Yorker	5,000
O. K. Harris, recently assistant editor of the *Patriot*	5,000
And three other individuals unknown to fame, $1,000 each	3,000
Leaving $3,000 unsubscribed.	

The managers of the organ consisted of three trustees, viz.: Messrs. HARVEY, HARRIS and BERRET. This distinguished trio conducted the paper in orthodox style until the month of September in the following year, when HARVEY was superseded by Gen. NOAH L. JEFFRIES. His reign, however, was short, if not glorious, for in two months time he yielded the tripod and retired, with his usual grace, from editorial honors.

About the 1st of November, 1871, the great CORCORAN conceived the idea that this celebrated journal was not sufficiently rapid in enforcing his personal grievances, (of which rumor declares he has many,) and forthwith this money king concluded to change the management. At the annual meeting for the election of trustees but a small proportion of the stock was represented. Col. BERRET, the Treasurer, submitted a financial report, the character of which may be determined from the fact he then and there, for the assets and good will of the concern, offered the modest sum of sixty thousand dollars. This proposition was not acted upon by Mr. CORCORAN and his friends, an adjournment being proposed and carried, with a view, as we stated, to secure a larger representation of stock.

Just here it becomes our duty to say the old adage of "honor among thieves" "went under." It is fair to presume, however, that by constant use it had completely worn away. These immaculate paper patriots, with a full knowledge that the stock was worth sixty-five cents on the dollar, journeyed to New-York City, and through the agency, it is said, of prominent Democratic Congressmen, induced the great "Boss TWEED" to dispose of his stock to the aforesaid CORCORAN for thirty-three cents on the dollar—one-half of its cash value as they well knew. It might be suggested by some that there is a sort of retributive justice in the plucker being plucked; but all fair-minded men (who to be such must of course believe that one rogue should not steal from another) will, we are sure, agree that such a proceeding was hardly the square thing.

The stock of the patriot and anti-corruptionist TWEED having been thus secured by the Crœsus of the concern, an adjourned meeting of the stockholders was held on or about the 25th day of November, 1871. There were present W. W. Corcoran, Senators Casserly and Stockton, Jas. C. McGuire, Richard T. Merrick, J. E. Harvey, J. G. Berret, O. K. Harris, N. L. Jeffries, and last, but not least, a gentleman from New-York, named PHILIP, who, from time immemorial, has striven for congressional honors in the Poughkeepsie district, but who, although, Colossus-like, straddling two places of residence, has been refused office by both. PHILIP attended the first meeting as the representative of MERRICK, whose stock, rumor asserts, has never been paid; but persons who intimately know this man of dual honors declare that he could have felt no scruples in assuming to vote from a circumstance so slight.

When the voting for trustees began, two tickets (like SHAKESPEARE'S *Richmonds*) were found to be in the field, viz.: The old ticket, represented by BERRET, JEFFRIES and HARRIS, and the new ticket, by MERRICK, MCGUIRE and PHILIP—the latter being the candidates of the venerable CORCORAN. The result of the contest need hardly be told; for CORCORAN holding his own and the great TWEED'S stock, and one or two proxies besides, and the incorruptible CONNOLLY being present by no less a dignified proxy than CASSERLY, the Democratic Senator from the Golden State, the great banker's side received a preponderance of the votes, and thus it was that CORCORAN won and BERRET fell.

Having accomplished his ends, Mr. CORCORAN embarked for Europe, leaving the management of the paper to PHILIP, MERRICK and MAGUIRE. Dissensions, however, seem not to have been avoided by their gentle rule, and on the 13th of January Mr. HARRIS tendered his resignation as managing editor of the paper, for the reason that the trustees were continually interfering with him, and that his own and their views were so much at variance that he could not consistently carry out their orders. The trustees arbitrarily marked out a course which Mr. HARRIS did not think he could carry out without a sacrifice of all personal and journalistic independence.

Mr. HARRIS denied that when the trustees were appointed it was ever intended that they should assume the powers of direct control over the columns of the paper, which they had assumed. It is also intimated that the trustees have made the paper subservient and secondary to other business pursuits; and that they have excluded publications because they were supposed to interfere with somebody's social relations.

Mr. HARRIS states that Mr. PHILIP told him that certain things must not be published about certain men, no matter what the facts or the proof might be, because he is on intimate social relations with the persons indicated. In another case Mr. HARRIS was prohibited from making a publication because one of the trustees happened to be the counsel of a party charged with crime. Their whole course was and is to make the paper subservient to personal and private ends.

Opening of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have issued cards for their opening reception, to be given to the subscribers to the fund, on Tuesday evening next. As the accommodations at their disposal are somewhat limited, they have, in order to avoid too great a crowding of their rooms on that evening, and also to give those who preferred it an opportunity of viewing the pictures first by daylight, arranged to have the gallery opened on Wednesday, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., only to holders of invitations to the reception. On Thursday, and daily thereafter, except on Sundays and Mondays, the gallery will be open to the holders of tickets obtainable from subscribers only.

Foster's Case—The Court of Appeals to be Asked for a Stay of Proceedings.

The general impression prevailed that when Judges INGRAHAM and BRADY denied FOSTER'S motion for a new trial, the stay of proceedings granted by Judge PRATT, of Brooklyn, held over and gave FOSTER'S counsel ample time to make their last effort in an argument before the Court of Appeals at Albany. This, however, is not the case; on Wednesday FOSTER will be resentenced to death, and the only power that can save him, other than Executive clemency, will be the granting of a stay of proceedings by the Court of Appeals. The papers intended to bring about this desirable state of affairs for FOSTER are now being prepared, and will be submitted at Albany on Thursday next.

SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Suspension of Technical Hostilities Between the Allied Pacific Republics and Spain Made Indefinite.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The following is the text of the armistice between Spain and the South American Republics, which a cable telegram recently stated had been published in the *Official Gazette* at Madrid:

The plenipotentiaries of Spain and of the allied Republics of South America met at the Department of State, in Washington, on the 14th of April, 1871, and agreed upon the following:

Articles of Armistice between Spain on the one hand, and the Allied Republics, Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru on the other:

The mediation of the United States having been offered and accepted toward relieving Spain and the allied Republics of the Pacific from the technical state of war which has existed since the hostilities of 1866, the President of the United States has for this purpose conferred full powers upon HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. His Catholic Majesty has conferred like powers on MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic; Knight General Cross of the Order of Christ of Portugal; Grand Officer of House of the Conception of Portugal, and of Leopold of Belgium; Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor of France; Superior Chief of Administration, Deputy in various Legislatures, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty AMADEO I., King of Spain, to the United States of America. The President of the Republic of Bolivia has conferred like powers on Col. MANUEL FREYRE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to the United States of America. The President of the Republic of Chili has conferred like powers on JOAQUIN GODOY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic to the United States of America. The President of the Repudlic of Ecuador has conferred like powers on ANTONIO FLOREC, a Senator of that Republic and its Minister Plenipotentiary, *ad hoc*. And the President of the Republic of Peru has conferred like powers on Col. MANUEL FREYRE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic to the United States of America, and the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. The suspension of hostilities existing *de facto* between Spain on the one hand and the allied Republics of Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador and Peru on the other, is converted into a general armistice or truce.

ART. 2. This armistice shall continue indefinitely, and cannot be broken by any of the belligerents, save in three years after having expressly and explicitly notified the other of its intention to renew hostilities. In this case such notification must be made through the Government of the United States.

ART. 3. Each of the belligerents during the continuance of this armistice shall be at liberty to carry on commerce with neutral nations in all articles in which trade is considered lawful in a state of peace; all restriction on neutral commerce, therefore, ceasing.

ART. 4. The present agreement shall be ratified by the respective Governments, and the instruments of ratifications shall be exchanged at the Department of State of Washington, within four months from date.

ART. 5. Those Governments which shall not have sent their ratification within the time fixed in the preceding article may make the exchange separately in the two months following.

ART. 6. If any one of the Governments, on account of circumstances over which it has no control, shall not be able to effect the exchange of the ratifications within the times fixed in the foregoing articles, such delay shall be granted it as it may request from the other party without the necessity for a new agreement.

ART. 7. The proceedings for the ratification and exchange shall not interfere with the continuation of the conferences designed for the negotiation of a peace.

In testimony of the stipulations made in the foregoing seven articles the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States in the character of mediator, and the Plenipotentiaries of Spain, Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador and Peru, have signed the foregoing agreement at the Department of State at Washington on the 11th day of April, 1871.

HAMILTON FISH.
MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS, Plenipotenciarie de Espana.
MAN'L FREYRE, Plenipotenciarie del Peru.
JOAQUIN GODOY, Plenipotenciarie de Chili.
ANTONIO FLORES, Plenipotenciarie del Ecuador.
MAN'L FREYRE, Plenipotenciarie de Bolivia.

The Treaty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article by President WOOLSEY, copied in your paper of yesterday from the *Independent*, is worthy of careful perusal as a fair and candid statement of the points at issue between Great Britain and the United States, regarding the proper construction of the Treaty of Washington in respect to the "*Alabama* claims." Some considerations, however, bearing on this construction seem to have escaped the attention of the very able and conscientious writer of that article, or at least are not as clearly and prominently brought out by him as they deserve to be.

Dr. WOOLSEY is clearly right in the doctrine that unless the "indirect" claims for loss of commerce, increased rates of insurance and protraction of the war are included in the submission to arbitration in the first article of the treaty, they are not bound by the award under the provisions of article 11. The latter article provides that the award shall be a "full, perfect and final settlement of all the claims hereinbefore referred to," and that "every such claim" shall be "finally settled, barred and thenceforth inadmissible." It follows, of necessity, that if the claim for "indirect" losses has not been by the treaty submitted to arbitration, it is in no manner barred or settled by the award.

But it is impossible to believe that it was the intention of the Joint High Commission in negotiating and concluding the treaty, or of their respective Governments in ratifying it, to provide for a settlement only of a portion of the claims in issue between the two Governments, leaving these claims, to which their attention had been most explicitly called, and which had given rise to so much ill-feeling, recrimination and angry debate wholly unprovided for. Especially is it impossible to believe this in view of the recital in the first article of the treaty that the submission to the tribunal of arbitration is made "in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims."

Again, Dr. WOOLSEY truly asserts that the only point of strength on the British side of the question is to be found in the language of article 10, and the argument based thereon of the impracticability of dividing up and apportioning these indirect losses, "as to each vessel," pursuant to the provisions of this article. There is great force in the suggestion that such an apportionment of injuries or liability among the several vessels would be substantially impracticable, and could never have been contemplated by the members of the Joint High Commission or of their respective Governments.

But, conceding, for the argument's sake, to its fullest extent, the doctrine of the British Government, or, rather, of the British Press and parliamentary orators, as to the construction of article 10, in this regard, and the powers of the Board of Assessors under the same, I find in it no argument against the inclusion of the indirect claims in the submission to the Board of Arbitration by Articles 1 and 7, but rather a confirmation and support of the American doctrine on that subject.

For it must be borne in mind that article 10, with the Board of Assessors provided for by it, is no part of the certain and necessary machinery of the settlement of the claims submitted. It is only upon a certain contingency that this article is to be resorted to at all, or the Board of Assessors provided by it to be brought into use.

By article 7, the Board of Arbitrators is authorised to award "a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it." And it is only "in case the Tribunal (of arbitration) finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfil every duty or duties as aforesaid, and does not award a sum in gross," that the Board of Assessors is to be appointed to pass upon specific claims.

Adopting, therefore, fully the British claim of construction of article 10, by which the Board of Assessors is debarred of all jurisdiction to pass upon the "indirect" claims, the provisions of the treaty stand simply in this wise:

By article 1 all the claims of the United States against Great Britain generically known as the *Alabama* claims, and which designation, as shown by Dr. WOOLSEY, includes the "indirect" as well as the "direct" claims, are submitted to the Tribunal of Arbitration.

By article 7 that tribunal is authorized to award "a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it," which sum in gross may include such amount as the Board of Arbitrators may see fit to award on account of indirect losses.

If the Board of Arbitrators, while holding Great Britain in fault and liable for the direct losses, shall not deem the indirect losses allowable against her, and shall not choose to enter upon the question of amount of the direct losses they may then send the matter to the Board of Assessors with power in them to pass only upon specific and direct losses traceable directly to each separate vessel.

This construction seems to me to harmonize all the provisions of the treaty, and plainly to express its true intent as a whole. It explains, too, the stress laid in the "American case" on the argument in favor of the awarding of a gross sum by the arbitrators, which would otherwise seem to be a matter of detail merely, and without substantial importance.

These suggestions are made not as in any respect conflicting with the views expressed by Dr. WOOLSEY, which commend themselves to my full approval, but by way of following out certain lines of argument which were perhaps suggested, but not fully discussed, by him.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16, 1872. U.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA.

The two weeks' sojourn of the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Troupe at the Academy of Music terminated with Saturday evening's performance, at which "Fra Diavolo" was the opera, and Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY the attraction. For the third time since Monday, Mr. SANTLEY drew an immense audience. His personation of *Fra Diavolo* afforded great pleasure, and repeated evidences of the delight produced by his singing, and of the impression made by his easy and refined acting, were not wanting. We think that the familiarity of the assemblage with AUBER'S music contributed largely to the increased charm of the last representation in which Mr. SANTLEY took part. In "Zampa" the gentleman showed an intense earnestness and force for which there is no room in the character of the bandit chief as SCRIBE limned it, and for the absence of which a picturesque, though conventional, lightness and elegance would atone. Without mistaking Mr. SANTLEY'S undemonstrativeness for awkwardness, or his repose for unintelligence as to the requirements of the rôle he fills, it is none the less positive that his picture of *Fra Diavolo* is rather commonplace. It may be held that it is a great deal more natural than that to which we have been accustomed, but realism is not to be sought in opera-comique, and amid circumstances like those which the librettist has supplied to AUBER, the attire and the manner of an English gentleman have a very strange air. Neither in his dealings with *Zerlina*, when he adds a chapter to the story she tells of the feats of the lawless chieftain, nor in his love-passages with *Lady Allcash*, nor in his handling of his ruffianly companions, nor in the grand scene at the opening of the third act—which is a small drama in itself—did Mr. SANTLEY suggest to us, we will not say the leader of banditti we have been used to, but a being at all approaching the musician's ideal. At times, we are bound to say, the public expressed by its applause an opinion differing from that which we entertain, and the aria last mentioned, by the reasonable variety of its delivery, elicited a token of unequivocal approval. Most of the plaudits, however, were intended for Mr. SANTLEY'S singing. This we have too frequently written of to feel now compelled to speak of at length. It is, in brief, perfection. With the interpretation resulting from the skilled use of a magnificent voice, and an unceasing display of science and good taste in the reading of the notes, it was only to be anticipated that all the well-known numbers of the opera would be redemanded. Satisfaction almost as frequent was afforded by the efforts of Mme. VAN ZANDT, who is not a very sympathetic *Zerlina*, but who showed herself a painstaking and correct vocalist; by those of Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, who was almost too fascinating—save in point of dress—as *Lady Allcash;* by the drollery of Mr. SEGUIN as *Lord Allcash*, and by the comicalities of the two brigands, embodied respectively by Messrs. CAMPBELL and HALL. We were not surprised at the mediocrity of the representative of *Lorenzo*, and no veteran among opera-goers could have shared the sentiment of astonishment apparent among many of the spectators of that personage's achievements. The band, under Mr. BEHRENS, and the chorus, were full, and precise in their work. Mr. SANTLEY and all the performers were called before the curtain at the end of the rehearsal, which, by its numerous excellences and its effect, brought a capital season to a fitting close.

BRIEF MENTION.

The farewell performances of Miss NILSSON in Italian opera are to be commenced at the Academy of Music on today fortnight. Miss NILSSON departs for Europe on April 20, and her marriage, we have reason to believe, will be solemnized soon after her arrival....The brief season of German opera at the Grand Opera-house will begin this evening with a performance of NICOLAI'S setting of "The Merry Wives of Windsor"....We again remind music-loving as well as philanthropic readers that the concert to which Miss KELLOGG, Miss MORENSI and other artists, are to lend their attractiveness, for the greater prosperity of the Zenana schools in India, occurs at Steinway Hall to-night....A Damrosch-Pruckner concert may be enjoyed in Steinway's smaller hall this evening.....Mr. W. J. HILL announces a concert for Tuesday evening next. It will be given at Steinway Hall, and will enlist the services of Mme. Anna Martinez, Miss Sterling, Miss Barron and Señor Sarasate, and of Messrs. Pattison, Gilbert, Thatcher, Hill, Baird, Remmertz and Dachauer. ....A concert in aid of the Society of the Fraternals will be given at the Church of the Strangers on Thursday next. The affair will be under the direction of Mr. J. R. Thomas, and Miss Vienna Demorest, Mme. de Ruyther, Señorita Filomeno and Miss Annie L. Downing will co-operate in it.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

Terrible Accident on the Ice—Eight Persons in the Water—All Fortunately Rescued.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTICELLO, Sullivan County, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872.

The little settlement about Black Lake, in the town of Bethel, this county, was thrown into the most intense excitement, a few days since, by one of the most thrilling occurrences ever witnessed. The whole village was congregated for a time around the shores of the lake, while three men, two little girls and three lads were struggling for life several rods from shore, some having broken through the ice, and others jumping in to render them aid. The circumstances which led to the occurrence are as follows, related by one who was an eye-witness:

Black Lake is located in a wild spot, those living there being employes of an extensive tannery and their families. The tannery is built near the lake, getting its water-power therefrom. About 4 o'clock on a recent afternoon, two little girls, about twelve years, and named HATTIE SCHOMAKER and HELEN BROOK, started home from a neighbor's where they had been spending the day. To make a short journey, they started across the ice on the lake, just above the tannery. When within a few rods of the opposite shore, the little SCHOMMAKER girl broke through the ice, and at once sank in about ten feet of water. Fortunately she came up in the aperture, and her companion at once went to help her out, but as she was pulling her up, she herself slipped in. The two girls threw their arms about each other, and sank below the surface. This sad sight was witnessed by a lad named THOMAS BENT. He was working a short distance from the pond, and immediately ran to the spot where the girls had disappeared. Upon reaching it he saw them beneath the water, still clinging together, and he laid down on the ice to reach them. While reaching down, the ice gave way beneath him, and he was plunged in the water. He turned his attention to the little girls, however, and endeavored to raise them up. Finding that it would be impossible to do so unless they could be separated, he shouted for assistance. A man named MAX DESEKER, who was working in the woods, heard his cries, and ran down to the lake. Seeing the perilous situation of the boy, who was struggling nobly to keep the two girls afloat, notwithstanding that they were clinging to him, and thus incumbering him, he rushed to his assistance. No sooner had he arrived at the spot, than the ice broke beneath him, and he was added to the number in the water. The girls now let go of young BENT, and caught hold of DESEKER'S coat. He found no difficulty in keeping them afloat, but his little son, who had been with him at his work, doubtless frightened at his father's situation, ran and jumped into the water, and climbed upon him, clasping him about the neck. The employes of the tannery, and the women and children of the settlement were by this time attracted to the scene by the cries of those in the water, and a fearful panic ensued. Several women fainted, and were carried away, while cries and prayers ascended on every side. Death seemed inevitable to the struggling ones in the water. JARIUS BROOKS, a brother of one of the little girls, ran out to the edge of the ice to help his sister, when he was precipitated into the water, and almost immediately thereafter JAMES KILCAIN, another lad, fell in while rendering assistance. Mr. DESEKER soon got rid of the obstruction of his little boy, by getting him in his arms, and tossing him out on the ice, where he was eagerly seized by a dozen hands. The girls were now nearly exhausted. The little SCHOMAKER girl's grasp on DESEKER relapsed, and she sank below the surface. DESEKER was evidently becoming weary from his struggles with the girls, and could with difficulty keep afloat. The men that stood around seemed glued to the spot with terror. When the SCHOONOVER girl sank young KILCAIN made a desperate effort and drew himself up on the opposite side of the ice, where it was stronger, and at once shouted to some one on shore to run to the tannery and get him a "hook"—a strong iron hook used for taking hides out of vats. It was some time before he could make them understand, but finally a man started on a run to the tannery. Before KILCAIN got out, however, THOMAS BENT, father of the lad who had rushed to the aid of the girls at first, and who had been in the water ever since, seeing the failing condition of DESEKER, also jumped in and relieved him of a part of his burden. In the meantime the man had arrived with the tannery-hook, and young KILCAIN took it, and grasped the body of the SCHOMMAKER girl as she came to the surface, and commenced sinking for the third time. He succeeding in drawing her lifeless form upon the ice, and she was taken to a neighboring house, and thought to be dead. She was resuscitated, however, after a long and unceasing trial. Soon after she was taken out, THOMAS HANLEY, a cool and courageous man, came in from the woods. Seeing the trouble, instantly rushed for the hole where there were now five persons struggling for life. BENT was supporting DESEKER, who held in his arms the unconscious from of HELEN BROOKS. The boy BENT was still able to keep himself above the water, and JARIUS BROOKS was holding on to the edge of the ice, too numb and near exhausted to raise himself out. When HANLEY started to jump in to aid them, some in the crowd attempted to stop him, saying, "For God's sake, HANLEY, there's enough in there to drown!" He shook them off, and, shouting for more hooks and a plank to be brought to the hole, jumped in. He divided his assistance between the five—supporting one for a time, and then another, until the plank and hooks arrived. He then gave directions how to use them, and, in a very short time, all were taken out. The little girl was, like her companion, thought to be dead, but restoratives brought her back to conciousness. The two girls still lie in a very precarious condition, but all the others have recovered from the effects of their terrible bath.

The Suicidal Mania Again.

Last evening Patrolman PITCAIRN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, found JOHN MAY, aged twenty-five, lying in Fourth-avenue, near the Cooper Institute, insensible from the effects of a dose of laudanum, which, it is believed, he had taken with intent to commit suicide. He was attended by Drs. BEACH and STEELE and taken to Bellevue Hospital. His residence was not ascertained.

Yesterday afternoon Officer O'BRIEN, of the Eighth Precinct, found an unknown woman about twenty years of age, lying unconscious in the hallway of premises No. 72 Grand-street. She was removed to the Prince-street Police Station, where she was attended by Surgeon FARRINGTON, of the Ambulance Corps, who thought that the woman had taken some narcotic poison. An emetic was accordingly administered but without the desired effect, and the insensible woman was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The woman is of dark complexion, with black hair and eyes, and was attired in a black alpaca dress and water-proof cloak.

Tired of Life.

Information was received at the Coroner's office, yesterday, to the effect that JAMES H. LYONS, twenty years of age, of No. 332 East Fifty-fourth-street, had died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of a dose of arsenic which he had swallowed on Friday evening last with intent to terminate his existence. When asked what had induced him to take the poison, he merely answered that he was tired of life. The remains were removed from the hospital to his late residence, where Coroner HERRMAN will hold an inquest.

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WALTHAM WATCHES,
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Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. M. Levitt's Latest Invention, the suction cellular plate, in combination with reticulated gold web, as a base for artificial teeth.
To us it seems the perfection of dental mechanism. We can therefore commend it to our readers.—*Art Journal.*
The most perfect we have ever seen.—*Evening Mail.*
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Removed to 20 East 15th-st., two doors from Tiffany's.

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Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Second-story Windows, Scuttles, and every opening of the house protected with HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which is applied to the best houses in the City, without mark or scratch to house or furniture. No tearing up of any kind. Thousands of ladies who are using it testify to its value.
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New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARTLETT—ARBROATH.—On Jan. 31, at Betchworth Church, Surrey, England, by Rev. G. R. Kinsley, vicar, JOSEPH J. H. BARTLETT, son of W. Bartlett, Esq., Ladbroke Lodge, Nottinghill, to JANIE A. SORLEY, only daughter of Rev. Alex. Sorley-Arbroath. No cards.

HARRISON—MCCARTHY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 13, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. Dr. Alfred Partridge, JOHN H. HARRISON, to Miss MARY J. MCCARTHY. No cards.

DIED.

ASTOR.—On Thursday afternoon, in the 73d year of her age, MARGARET R., wife of William B. Astor, and daughter of the late Gen. John Armstrong.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Monday next, Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M., without further invitation.

BONNELL.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, the 16th inst., of consumption, WILLIAM L., son of Alfred and Henrietta S. Bonnell, in the 24th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 2 P. M., on Monday, the 19th inst., at Grace Church, Plainfield. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12½ P. M.

CLARENDON.—At Nice, France, Jan. 6, THOMAS CLARENDON, of Brooklyn, in his 46th year.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 380 Washington-av., on Monday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

FUNK.—On Sunday, Feb. 18, CATHARINE FUNK, in the 83d year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARTLEY.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 18, ANNE DEBORAH, wife of Justinian Hartley, in her 35th year.
Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 165 West 45th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 1 P. M.

HARRISON.—On Friday, Feb. 16, ELIZABETH L., wife of Charles Harrison.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

JARDINE.—On Sunday, Feb. 18, Mrs. MARY ANNA, wife of Edward Jardine, and eldest daughter of Marcelus and Abby F. Pryer, in the 35th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Central Baptist Church, Yorkville, 83d-st., near 2d-av., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KIDD.—At Galveston, of pneumonia, MCKINSTRY KIDD. ☞ Belfast, Jamaica, West Indies and Canada papers please copy.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KLAUSBERG.—On Saturday, Feb. 17, MARY, wife of Daniel Klausberg, in the 46th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 164 East Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

RICKARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 17, JOHN RICKARD, aged 57 years.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 131 Bergen-street, corner of Hoyt-street, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RUNK.—On Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872, at his residence, No. 37 West 32d-st., WM. T. RUNK, of the firm of Runk & White, aged 60 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Trenton, N. J., for interment, by the 12½ P. M. train, on Wednesday, from Desbrosses-street Ferry.

SMITH.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, 16th inst., ABEL IRWIN, son of Abel I. and Laura Smith, aged 3 months.

SNOWDEN.—Feb. 16, on her 74th birthday, ELIZA, widow of the late Thomas Snowden.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Morrisania, Fulton-av., near 8th-st., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 12 M. Train will leave Forty-second-street Depot at 9½ A. M.

SCOTT.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, 16th inst., JOSEPH M. SCOTT, aged 28 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 158 Clinton-av., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STROUD.—At Fordham, Sunday morning, 18th inst., JANE, wife of James Stroud, aged 56 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, 16th inst., EDMUND UNDERHILL, of West[illegible]nester, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral from Friends Meeting-house, 20th-st., Second day, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M.

WALLER.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 17, ANN ELIZA WALLER, wife of Robert Waller.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 42 West 45th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia.

WOODRUFF.—On Sunday, Feb. 18, 1872, ANNIE, infant daughter of Henry C. and Adelaide Woodruff, and grand-daughter of Amos Woodruff and Capt. Geo. C. Byrne, aged 2 years and 22 days.
Funeral services at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Varick-st., St. John's-square, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.
☞ Hudson, N. Y., and San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY CHARTER.
GRAND MASS-MEETING,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

To the Citizens and Tax-payers of New-York:

The Legislative friends of the City Charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy, have advised the holding of a mass-meeting in this City, in order that there may be an expression of popular sentiment in favor of that Charter. The Committee, therefore, ask all those honest citizens who united last Fall to overthrow Municipal plunder, to come out and sustain a non-partisan instrument, which has been framed to secure permanent results for the victory won on Nov. 7 last, at the polls. This meeting will be held at Cooper Institute on the evening of TUESDAY, the 20th inst., and all good citizens are earnestly invited to attend.

By order of the COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF

MANSARD ROOFING.

The attention of Architects, Builders and Property-owners is called to our new Patent Fire-proof Mansard Roofing. Illustrated descriptive circulars furnished on application. Estimates supplied on receipt of a plan or other full description of the work required.

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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
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FOR BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, &c.,
NOS. 139, 141 AND 143 CENTRE-ST., N. Y.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which is in the stomach and spoils or sours and passes off without nourishing the system. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEA-WEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up.

This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh. The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the Winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter places are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, where, on EVERY SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge. But, for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be $5.

SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercules have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not; this they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

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$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 24; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Feb. 17, JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of WM. BRUORTON, Esq., referee, sold a one-half undivided interest in seven lots of land located on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 380 feet east of Avenue "A," having a front on the street of 175 feet, and a river-front of about 110 feet. The mortgage foreclosed, amounted, with interest, costs, &c., to $10,550, and the half interest in the property sold for $3,550 over and above this sum, making the total price paid $14,100, thus fixing the estimate value of the plot at $26,200—a rather low figure. The purchaser at the sale was JAMES M. BOYD. The legal sale of a house and lot on One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., expected also to occur, was adjourned until Tuesday next.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

During the past week the transactions consummated at the Exchange have not only been numerous, but of unusual importance, and the aggregate sum realized for real estate disposed of the largest for a single week since last Spring. Nearly all the sales held have also resulted favorably, and the market at the present time presents more of firmness than has been the case for months. In regard to property throughout the City, there is a most excellent feeling, and confidence in the future is freely expressed. The most important sale of the week was that conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at which some 200 lots belonging to the estate of DANIEL DEVELIN, deceased, located on the west side of the City and situate on the Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street and vicinity, were sold at first-rate figures, the total of the sale reaching nearly the sum of $600,000. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. also conducted an important auction at the Exchange on Thursday, Feb. 15, disposing of sixty-three lots and gores of land forming the estate of FRANCES HENDRICKS, deceased, and located on Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, west of Tenth-avenue, for about $150,000 in the aggregate. Numerous other auctions of minor importance have, in addition, been successfully consummated by other well-known auctioneers; so that the total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Feb. 17, amounts to $1,028,925, as against the sum of $374,865, the figures for the previous week. The amount of property sold at private sale has also been larger, and the recorded transfers of the week are of interest, as will be seen by a reference to our usual weekly list, published to-morrow.

PRIVATE SALES AND OTHER MATTERS.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold two full lots on the south-west corner of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, with four five-story brick houses thereon, rented at the rate of $9,000 per annum, for $150,000; also four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 160 feet west of Morningside-avenue, for $13,000. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-street, also reports the sale by WM. P. SEYMOUR of a plot of ground 102 by 160, on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-third-street, for $220,000, an advance of $10,000 on the price recently paid for the plot as sold by Mr. HONIG; also the sale of two lots on the north side of Eighty-ninth-street, 102 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $31,000, an advance of $4,000 over the price at which the property was sold a month ago. As an indication of the advance in this class of real estate the same broker mentions the following facts in regard to a plot of ground, 100x140, situate on the north-west corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street: The lots were sold Feb. 12, 1868, by Mr. HONIG for $15,000, resold June 28, 1870, for $25,000, resold April 28, 1871, for $38,000, resold on the 6th inst. for $50,000, and an offer of $51,000, as stated, has since been refused.

We had designed at the present time to say something in reference to rents for the present season, but space forbids more than a few general remarks. As to the exact state of the market in this particular, it is difficult to make a definite statement, for while in many instances a reduction has been made on last year's figures, in others, and especially in desirable business property, there is but little change. House rentals will probably be somewhat lower, but even in these a good house in a first-class neighborhood will, as always, command a fair interest upon the investment. Like everything else, supply and demand control business, and when the house-hunter finds exactly the dwelling he desires a price mutually satisfactory to both the landlord and the tenant is generally agreed upon.

The attention of those seeking an investment in suburban property is called to that located at Whitestone, Long Island, and offered by JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-street, on very favorable terms. The enterprise is one which should command confidence, as from our own knowledge the property is all that it is represented.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

For the present week the auctions noted below are projected, some of which are of special interest. Nearly all the sales, however, as will be seen, take place to-morrow and Wednesday, for WASHINGTON'S birthday, occurring on Thursday, no business will be on that day transacted, and for the balance of the week the market will be quiet. The following is a list of the proposed sales, and on the days specified. Real estate will be offered at the Exchange by the auctioneers respectively named:

Today, Monday, Feb. 19.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at a Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, adjourned from Monday last, under the direction of HON. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, Esq., referee, a plot of ground, located on the south side of Fortieth-street, seventy-five feet east of Sixth-avenue, in size 25 by 186.4 by 25.11 by 193.3. Also, by same auctioneer, under another Supreme Court foreclosure order, WALTER A. LIVINGSTON, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, the lot being in size 25.11 by 65.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

By JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of A. D. DITMARS, Esq., referee, the following extensive lot of valuable east-side improved property: Premises No. 83 Bowery, lot 25.1 by 114.4, with buildings thereon, consisting of two three-story and one one-story brick houses, sold subject to a lease of twenty-one years from May 1, 1868, at yearly rent of $1,625, improvements to be paid for at expiration of lease, or new lease given. Premises No. 85 and 85½ Bowery, adjoining above, lot 25.1 by 111.5, with buildings, consisting of three three-story brick houses, sold subject to lease; same rent and same terms as above. Premises No. 61 and 63 Chrystie-street, two lots, together in size 50.2 by 100, with buildings, consisting of four three-story brick houses, sold subject to leases for twenty-one years from May 1, 1868; ground rent in all $1,250 per annum; other terms same as above. Property on the south-east corner of Canal and Mott streets, lot 47 by 75.2, with buildings, consisting of two four-story and one three-story brick houses, together with a three-story frame house, sold subject to lease for three years from May 1, 1869; ground, $2,200 per year; buildings to be paid for at expiration of lease, if the value can be agreed upon, or removed in thirty days. Premises No. 61 Cherry-street, lot 24.10 by 63.4, with two-story and attic brick building thereon, sold subject to lease for five years from May 1, 1868; ground rent, $550 per year; no other conditions; premises No. 60 Cherry-street, lot 25 by 121, with two-story brick building thereon, sold subject to five years' lease from May 1, 1868, ground rent, $650; and premises No. 88 Roosevelt-street, lot 17 by 25.8, with two-story and attic brick building thereon, sold subject to five years' lease, same date as above, ground rent, $400 per annum. The property thus above described is a very valuable one, and the proposed sale should attract attention. Also, to-morrow, by same auctioneer, at public auction, the five-story brick building and lot No. 58 Mott-street, between Bayard and Canal streets, lot 25 by 47, building covers same; also, a lot of land, 18.9 by 100, on the north side of Henry-street, between Roosevelt and New Chambers streets, known as No. 52. Also, at an executor's sale, by order of the executor of ALICIA MILLER, deceased, the premises known as No. 14 Willitt-street, east side, between Grand and Broome streets, embracing a two-story attic and basement frame house, 16 by 65, with lot 25 by 75. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of CHARLES PRICE, Esq., referee, one lot, 13.10 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-eighth-street, 291.2 feet west of Second-avenue.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at public auction, the large and valuable plot of ground on Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, known as Nos. 514 and 516, with a front of 60 feet, extending through to, and having a front on, Crosby-street of 100 feet, and numbered on that street 56, 58, 60 and 62. On the property is located the Theatre Comique, which will be sold, with furniture, scenery, fittings, &c. In addition to above, by same auctioneers, at an executors' sale, by order of the executors of W. W. CORNELL, deceased, four lots of land, with the three-story brick buildings thereon, known as Nos. 85, 87, 89 and 91 Elm-street, east side, between White and Walker streets, adjoining the State Arsenal and the Cornell Iron-works. The lots together form a plot in size 83.4 by 75.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the executors of JANE BLEECKER, deceased, the two four-story brick stores and lots known as Nos. 188 and 190 Front-street, situate on the north side of the street, between Burling-slip and Fulton-street. Lots, each in size, 18.9 by about 88. The buildings nearly cover same, and are most substantially constructed. Also, at public auction, three lots, each 25 by 100.11, situate on the north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 155 feet east of Third-avenue. On one of the lots a three-story French-roof frame house is already built which will be sold with the property.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at an executor's sale, the following City real estate: Four-story brick tenement-house (with store) and lot, No. 553 West Forty-second-street, 175 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, lot 24.6 by 100, house 50 feet in depth; three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 353 East Sixty-second-street, 144 feet west of First-avenue, lot 16 by 100.5. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, a house and lot—the latter 16.8 by one-half the block—on the south side of West Fortieth-street, 283.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue. Also, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of DAVID D. TERRY, Esq., receiver, all the right, title and interest of EDWARD HAMANN and HERMAN ROSENBERG, in and to the following described property adjoining the German Stadt Theatre: Premises Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, with No. 21 Chrystie-street, with land in rear and lying between said lots, the same together forming a plot of ground in extent about 40x130, with the buildings thereon; also all the right, title and interest of said judgment debtors in and to certain leases, namely: First, a lease of premises No. 41 Bowery; secondly, a lease of the rears of Nos. 23 and 25 Chrystie-street, and, thirdly, a lease from month to month of the rears of Nos. 27 and 27½ Chrystie-street. And also all the right, title and interest of the said judgment debtors in and to the personal property, namely, the libraries, scenery and personal property of the Stadt Theatre.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, a brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of Fifty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues; lot in size, 18.2 by 80. Also, under a similar order, A. A. REDFIELD, Esq., referee, (sale adjourned from Saturday last,) two lots with the buildings thereon, situate on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 383 feet east of Fourth-avenue; lots each in size, 16.7 by 100.5.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at a receiver's sale, by order of A. F. HASTINGS, Esq., receiver, the lease of lot with the five-story mansard roof and elevated basement iron building thereon, situated on the north-west corner of Broadway and Park-place, known as No. 239 Broadway and recently owned and occupied by the Security Fire Insurance Company. The location of the property for business purposes is one of the most eligible in the City, and its proximity to the Post-office, when completed, and other public buildings renders it particularly desirable. The lease to be sold is from the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, has nineteen years to run from May 1, 1872, with covenants for two renewals. The Security Building was completed in 1871, and contains forty-seven rooms, over forty of which are eligible for offices and other purposes; heated by steam, with steam elevator communicating with eight floors; Croton water throughout, and the best modern improvements. The sale will include one shell boiler and two sectional boilers, (one being a spare boiler, to use in case of repairs.) Also, Sturdevant's Fan and Air Condenser for ventilating the premises. Also, two steam pumps, elevator and apparatus. The office furniture, iron safes, &c., will also be sold by the same auctioneers on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., on the premises.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN HUBBELL, Esq., referee, a two-story brick front house and lot—the latter 23 by about 60—known as No. 66 Marion-street, near Prince-street, and a house and lot—latter 25 by 100.11—on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 225 feet west of the Sixth-avenue Boulevard.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under a Supreme Court order in partition, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, a very valuable property located on the south-east corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, embracing a lot 25.2 by 60, with the four-story and basement brick building thereon covering same, known as No. 261 Seventh-avenue; a lot 19.2 by 67.8, with three two-story brick stables thereon, fronting on Twenty-fifth-street, and adjoining the above in rear, and a lot 20.10 by 98.9, adjoining the one last named, and known as No. 166 West Twenty-fifth-street, with a four-story brick house on the front thereof, and a two-story brick house in the rear. Also, by same auctioneer, at public auction, the two-story attic and basement brick house and lot known as No. 49 Dominick-street, near Hudson-street; lot in size, 20 by 50; house, 31.6 deep.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, the valuable lot of ground, with the building thereon, situate at the junction of Oak, Roosevelt and New-Chambers streets, having a front on Roosevelt-street of 22.2, and on New-Chambers of 30.2, with rear line 26.8.

By JAMES M. MILLER at public auction to close an interest, Brooklyn real estate, located as follows: Four-story brick building (with store) and lot, No. 69 Main-street, east side, running through to and fronting on Stewart-street, and numbered on that street No. 14. Lot in size, 25.8 by 104.9 by 26.6 by 104.10.

Friday, Feb. 23.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of HENRY NICOLL, Esq., referee, a valuable property on Chatham-street, known as Nos. 194 and 196, the lots being together in size 50 by 135.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, a lot of land with improvements on the south side of Fifty-first-street, 476.8 feet east of Tenth-avenue, lot 17 by 100.5. These sales are the only ones announced for Friday, and if consummated, will probably close the business of the week.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, Feb. 17.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

7 lots, s. s. 121st-st., about 248 ft. e. of Avenue A, and also fronting on East River, together forming plot in size 175x100.8x222x about 110, (one-half interest)....$14,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN.

No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.,

Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.

Refer by permission to

Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO., WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

MODERATE-PRICED HOUSES FOR sale by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

West 13th-st., three story, h. s b., frescoed	$22,000
West 12th-st., three story, h. s. b., frescoed	19,000
West 22d-st., four story, and attic e. b. b.	15,500
West 51st-st., four story, e. b. b.	14,000
East 30th-st., four story, h. s. b. s.	13,000
East 20th-st., three story, e. b. b.	10,500
East 58th-st., three story, h. s. b. s.	16,000
7th-av., four story, h. s. b.	22,000

FIFTH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS, NARROW, brown-stone house, next to end of one of the finest blocks above 42d-st.; built in best style, with all modern conveniences, and only completed and occupied fifteen months ago; the owner is going abroad, and desires to sell soon; less than half the purchase money required down, and over a quarter can remain as long as the purchaser desires. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST.—A SUperb extra-size dwelling, of an elegant and new style of internal design, for sale reasonably; also, on and adjoining 5th, Madison and Park avs., medium and full-sized corner and inside dwelling-houses and building lots, at lowest rates; Murray Hill, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.

For sale, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 134 West 37th-st.; size, 21.6x50x100 feet; has all the modern improvements, and is now in perfect order throughout, and will be sold very low. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs.; first-class finished in hard-wood; hall and stairway wainscoted in marble; size, 20x52½x100; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to **GEO. M. SIMONSON,** No. 1,269 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE first-class modern house No. 127 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; the house is four story, high stoop, brown stone, 20.6x50x100.5; price, $29,000; terms easy. If not sold soon will be rented for one or more years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A TENEMENT OR store property, from $15,000 to $25,000, a four-story brick and brown-stone basement house, between 7th and 8th avs., 25th-st.; all modern improvements; thirteen rooms; in good condition; price $15,000. Owner, J. APPELL, No. 277 West 23d-st., corner 8th-av.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. BUILDING LOTS ABOVE and below the Park; also, corner parcels on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets for sale at lowest rates. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST.—A very superior furnished house to sell or lease for a term of years; this property is in the very best of order in every respect. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT, FULL SIZE, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, partially furnished, on 34th-st., near 5th-av., which will be sold at a bargain upon application to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, between John and Fulton sts., about 25x93 feet, well rented. Will be sold at a price that will make it worthy the attention of capitalists. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, perfectly modern and elegantly furnished; situated in West 23d-st., west of 5th av.; price, $60,000; early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID PIECE OF PROPERTY for sale or to lease on the west side of 5th-av., near 23d-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WATER FRONTAGE AND ABOUT twenty lots for sale on the Harlem River, between 119th and 120th sts.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A superior brown-stone English basement house, for sale by
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, a fine four-story high-stoop house; 74th-st., near Madison-av.; possession at once. Inquire of FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE LOT OF brown-stone houses, above 42d-st., between 4th and 8th avs., from $12,000 to $60,000.
M. S. FRIEND, No. 704 7th-av.

MADISON-AV.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain, an elegant private dwelling, second house north of 66th-st., west side. Inquire on the premises, or of D. G. CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 48 6th-av., with immediate possession. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

L. J. CARPENTER,

REAL ESTATE,

NO. 26 3D-AV., BIBLE-HOUSE.

PROPERTY SOLD, EXCHANGED AND RENTED.

ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

THE OWNERS OF THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES ARE DESIROUS OF SELLING, AND WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THEM PARTICULARLY:

No. 49 East 10th-st., four stories, 28x60, with extension.
No. 40 East 18th-st., extra deep.
No. 20 East 20th-st., 25x60, three stories.
No. 44 East 21st-st., 25x65, four stories.
No. 42 West 21st-st., 24x58 feet.
No. 115 East 28th-st., 20.6x55, three stories.
No. 161 West 34th-st., extra wide and deep.
No. 3 East 30th-st., 24.6x58, lot 110 feet.
No. 11 East 34th-st., with dining-room extension.
No. 36 West 39th-st., 20.10x55, four stories.
No. 40 East 41st-st., medium sized.
No. 43 West 47th-st., first class, full sized.
No. 231 West 42d-st., 20x46, lot 100.5.
No. 60 West 51st-st., 22x55, four stories.
No. 109 East 58th-st., medium sized.
No. 137 East 60th-st., 22x58, brown stone.
No. 17 Park-av., modern, medium sized, furnished.
Further particulars of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, OR EXchange, a fine four-story high-stoop house; 74th-st., near Madison-av. Inquire of owner. FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A WHOLE FRONT ON NEW Avenue, between 100th and 101st sts.; to a prompt purchaser a bargain is offered. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

AT REDUCED PRICES—FOR SALE, A large number of houses in all parts of the City. Full particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A.—A.—HOMES! HOMES! IN THE beautiful, growing, and enterprising village of

WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.

A neat cosy house for $2,250.

A three-story house, bath-room, closets, &c., $6,500. Larger and more commodious houses, $7,000 to $16,000.

Choice lots at $350 to $600, according to location. Streets macadamized, curbed, guttered and sewered, and no assessments to the purchaser. Neighborhood and improvements first-class.

Whitestone, only eleven miles from Hunter's Point, and forty-five minutes from 34th-st., is a most accessible, healthy and attractive suburb. It has churches, schools, refined society, &c. It is practically nearer the business centres of New-York than Harlem or Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Business men, employers, teachers and mechanics can live cheaper, more comfortably, be healthier, and reach their stores, schools and workshops easier and quicker than by residing in New-York or Brooklyn. The Flushing and North-side Railroad, (terminus at Whitestone,) one of the most perfectly equipped and admirably managed roads in this country, run forty one trains daily, from 5:50 A. M. to midnight, and in Summer steamers ply constantly between New-York and Whitestone. The improvements now prosecuting with great vigor, will stimulate the growth of Whitestone, and surely enhance the value of this property.

N. B.—A commutation ticket for one year given to every purchaser of a house, also to lot buyers if they build.

Terms on lots: Seventy-five per cent. on mortgage for five years; if purchaser will build, all may remain. On houses: The principal part on mortgage, and monthly payments to suit.

We particularly invite parties looking to suburban homes or sites to call and get free excursion tickets and maps, and examine this property before hiring or purchasing elsewhere.

Tickets good for all trains.

JOHNSON & MILLER,
Agents of the Whitestone Land Association,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. F. B. VAN SICKLEN, our agent at the station at Whitestone, will meet purchasers, and show them the property.

BLACKWELL & CO.,
NOS. 55 AND 57 LIBERTY-ST.,
YONKERS, PEEKSKILL, ORANGE, TARRYTOWN, NYACK, ELIZABETH, SING SING, WHITE PLAINS, CHAPPAQUA.
OFFER FOR **SALE, RENT,** OR TO **EXCHANGE,**
Country-seats, farms, tracts for improvement, village residences, &c. at the above localities, and other places near New-York.

FOR SALE AT SCARBOROUGH, ON the Hudson, one and a half miles south of Sing Sing, five minutes from depot, a splendid country-seat containing seventy-eight acres, on which there is a handsome, large, substantial, hollow brick wall dwelling-house, with piazzas on three sides, containing twenty-two rooms, all modern improvements, standing on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The out-buildings are first-class; stable, green-house, gate-house, wagon-shed, &c., most of them built of brick in keeping with house. The place is well stocked with fruit-trees, and a variety of grapes. The grounds are handsomely laid out with ornamental and forest trees. The property has a frontage of 3,750 feet on Broadway, (the old New-York and Albany post road,) and can be divided into twelve handsome places of from three to twelve acres. Will rent or sell the house and eleven acres, with most of the buildings, or will sell place entire or subdivided.

Plans, photographs, &c., can be seen, and further particulars obtained of EDWARD AUSTEN, Trustee, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, Real Estate Broker, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., FORTY-five minutes from New-York and five minutes from Elizabeth, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a very desirable brick dwelling, with good garden and fruit; plenty of shade; grounds well laid out, containing twenty-four city lots, one block from the depot, with or without carriage-house and stable. Roselle is seventy-five feet higher than Elizabeth, and very desirable as a residence. Also, for sale, three other beautiful residences. Photographs of all the dwellings can be seen at this office. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York, or W. W. DITTS, Roselle, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence located on Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.; house gothic; fourteen rooms and open attic; large closets in every room; all the improvements to be found in the most complete houses; stable; all out-buildings of the most approved order; grounds 143x375 feet; laid out by landscape gardener in the most tasteful manner, and well stocked with fruit and shade-trees. Photograph and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE SUITAble for a large family, fitted with green-houses, furnace and water conveniences, in a pleasant town 1½ hours from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad; grounds consist of 1½ acres, laid out in lawn and flower-gardens, with choice ornamental shade and fruit trees; large barn, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; more land can be had if desired. For price and other particulars apply to OWNER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—Two country places, four acres each, near Englewood; seven minutes' walk from Leonia Station. The upper plot with a large frame cottage, twelve rooms, kitchen, bath and store-room, garret, large barn, grainery, carriage-house, &c.; ground is in fine order for any crop. Lower plot, with a new, small frame cottage, six rooms, kitchen, store-room.
HENRY REIMERS,
No. 51 New-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—COTtages from $3,000 to $5,'00, houses from $5,000 to $12,000, country-seats from $7,000 to $35,000. To rent—country-seats, houses and cottages from $300 to $1,000 per year; convenient to depot; on very easy terms. For particulars inquire of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, or GEO. A. MARSH, Plainfield, opposite depot.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON THE SOUND.—First-class frame cottage with out-buildings, and about three acres of land; splendid view of surrounding country, with good bathing, fishing and driving, for sale to close an estate; price, $10,000. Apply to
ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 23 Wall-st., or to J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, N. Y.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FARM OF thirty-four acres, good house and barn, either the whole or any part thereof, at Cranford, N. J.; no finer location can be found; sixteen miles from the City, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, near depot; commutation fare, 22 cents per day; terms will be easy. Apply at No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 6.

AT METUCHEN — DESIRABLE RESIdence, two-story gothic house, with all the conveniences for a first-class residence; in perfect order; a splendid grove in rear of house; fruit of most all kinds; barn and other necessary out-buildings, with three acres of ground.
CAMPBELL & BROTHER, No. 176 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH—A WELL LOCATED cottage, containing eleven bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, gas, &c.; view of ocean; near the depot; stable; lot a corner one; 100x150; for sale at $8,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, agents for Long Branch real estate.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY-LOCATED house and lot at Keyport, N. J., only 300 yards from the landing; house is nearly new; contains eight nice rooms, closets, cellar, &c.; lot, 56 by 100 feet, with a good well, cistern, &c.; price only $2,700, if sold before April 1. For further particulars, call on or address G. MACKEY, care of R. Foulds, No. 89 John-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Lot 50x100, five minutes' walk from depot; price, $300; $150 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for two years, or will trade for goods. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—Farms, dwellings, country-seats bought, sold or exchanged for City property. Prompt attention given to the examination and sale of farms.
H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, one hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first-class country-seat, with a large water front, for sale or exchange for other property or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE or to lease, on favorable terms, a very nice new house, with stable and garden; five minutes' walk from depot. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park-place, or Dr. HENRY N. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

$5,000—**ORANGE, N. J.**—NEW THOROUGHLY-built house, near depot; well located; good plot ground; terms to suit purchaser. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

STAMFORD. — FOR REAL ESTATE, places, farms, village property, houses furnished and unfurnished, apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN ELIZAbeth, Cranford and Plainfield; also farms on the line of New-Jersey Central Railroad. Inquire of W. H. EARLE, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., upstairs.

FOR SALE, VILLA SITES—FIFTY acres, Staten Island, south side; choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL READY.

Seven hundred choice building lots at North Yonkers Depot, on New-York and Boston Railroad, now offered for sale on easy terms; also, some cheap residences in Yonkers; also, farms in Westchester County in great variety, and well located for village sites or residences. WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WILLING TO PAY cash, desires to purchase a house and lot, within the district bounded by Washington-place, Broadway and 6th-av., up to 14th-st., and by Lexington and 7th avs, up to 58th-st. The house to be in good order, at least twenty-four feet wide and four stories, with high stoop. Lowest cash price requested. Address Post-office Box No. 5,472.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.

A house with five acres of land, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Washington Heights, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station; the house good size, with gas, water, &c., together with stable, cow-house, &c.

Also, a double house, (with or without,) a stable on 161st-st, with four lots, besides large lawn in front; house has Croton water, gas, &c., with twelve rooms, besides basement, kitchen, cellar, &c. Inquire of SHEPHERD KNAPP, near the premises, or at No. 33 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 49TH-st., near 5th-av.
First-class house on West 50th-st., near 5th-av.
On East 17th-st., near 3d-av.
On East 33d-st., near Madison-av.
On East 14th st., near 2d-av.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or Branch Office No. 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 166th-st, Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES TO LET his house, nearly furnished, to a private family who will board him. Location east side, near 42d-st. Terms liberal to a good party. Address W. H. WELLS, No. 41 Liberty-st.

NO. 137 WEST 53D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. —Four-story brown-stone front high-stoop dwelling-house; lot 18.9x100, together with rear lot on 54th-st., (25x100,) inclosed as yard, to let. Address W. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY TO November, a country place, near Madison, N. J.; plenty of shade and good roads. For particulars inquire of A. E. KITCHELL, No. 103 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC dwelling-house, No. 18 West Washington-place, with every convenience. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the four-story brown-stone house No. 16 5th-av. Inquire of R. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner of 20th-st. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET — VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES above 42d-st., 4th and 8th avs.; furnished and unfurnished, at all prices from $1,200 to $4,000. Call at M. S. FRIEND'S, No. 704 7th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—TO RENT—A completely and fully-furnished house, from May 1. Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES
TO LET WITH ALL
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
NEAR THE
STOCK EXCHANGE.
Nos. 52 to 56 Broadway.
Nos. 1 to 7 Exchange-court.
Nos. 31 to 39 New-st.
Nos. 12 to 16 New-st.
No. 14 Broad-st.
Apply to the
N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
Nos. 52 Broadway and 5 Exchange-court.

CHEAP RENT.—$600 PER ANNUM.—TWO new stores and dwellings on Broad-st., Trenton, N. J.; finished with modern improvements, including gas, water and fixtures; the houses are three stories, brick, 22 by 46 feet, with cellar whole depth, and an extension of 35 feet; lot and garden 180 feet deep. Inquire of E. HALL, No. 346 4th-av., New-York.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, A hotel, (to be kept only as a temperance house,) with forty acres of ground adjoining, in a good location in New-Jersey; seventeen miles from Jersey City; Eastern applicants preferred. Address THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF warehouses, Nos. 501 and 503 Washington-st., near Canal, to rent, in complete order; immediate possession; rent low.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STEAM-POWER, WELL-LIGHTED rooms and basement, adapted for mechanical and manufacturing purposes; heated with steam. Apply to GEORGE H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

NO. 656 BROADWAY, NEAR BOND-ST. —To lease, the entire premises; three stories, lofty ceilings and basement; size 30 by 130 feet; alley in rear. Apply to BOUTON & SMITH, No. 77 Bowery.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT; 25x150. Also, first loft in building No. 41 Wooster-st., suitable for store or manufacturing purposes. Apply to J. & W. LYALL, No. 37 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING, No. 85 Liberty-st. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 30 Broadway.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH OR WITHOUT power; rent reasonable. Apply on premises, No. 108 Cliff-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under the direction of A. D. Ditmars, Esq., referee,) in partition, Charles H. Burr against Anna J. D. Burr and others:

NO. 83 BOWERY—The valuable lot of land subject to a lease for twenty-one years from May 1, 1868, at the yearly rent of $1,625, payable quarterly, with all taxes and assessments, and at the expiration of the term the improvements to be valued and paid for or a new lease given.

NOS. 85 AND 85½ BOWERY—The valuable lot of land subject to a lease for twenty-one years from May 1, 1868, ground rent $1,625 per annum, payable quarterly, with taxes and assessments. Buildings to be paid for at expiration of term or new lease given.

NOS. 61 AND 63 CHRYSTIE-STREET—The valuable lots of land subject to leases for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1868, ground rent in all, $1,250, with taxes and assessments. Buildings to be paid for at expiration of lease or new lease given.

SOUTH-EAST CORNER MOTT AND CANAL-STREETS—The valuable lots of land, subject to a lease for three years from May 1, 1869, at ground rent of $2,200, with taxes and assessments. Buildings to be paid for by lessor at appraised valuation, and if appraisers cannot agree lessee to have thirty days after expiration of lease to remove the buildings. This lease will expire May 1, 1872.

NO. 60 CHERRY-STREET—The valuable lot of land subject to a lease for five years from May 1, 1868, at the annual rent of $650.

NO. 61 CHERRY-STREET—The valuable lot of land, with the improvements, subject to a lease for five years, from May 1, 1868, at the annual rent of $550.

NO. 88 ROOSEVELT-STREET—The valuable lot of land, with the improvements, subject to a lease for five years, from May 1, 1868, at the annual rent of $400. There is a right to use of an alley-way about four feet wide from rear of this lot to Batavia-st.
AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Esq., Attorney.
For maps and particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF PROPERTY ON MARION AND WEST 124TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of John Hubbell, Esq., referee:

MARION-STREET—Valuable lot, with two-story brick-front house, No. 66 Marion-st., 20.3 feet front, 19.8 feet rear, by an average depth of 60 feet.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—House and lot, north side of 124th-st., 225 feet west of 6th-av. boulevard; lot 25x100.11 feet.
COUDERT BROS., Attorneys.
For maps, &c., apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STORES AND LOTS, NOS. 188 AND 190 FRONT-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Jane Bleecker, deceased:

FRONT-STREET.—The two four-story brick stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Front-st., between Burling-slip and Fulton-st., and known as Nos. 188 and 190. These stores were substantially built by Wm. Tucker and Titus & Smith, under the supervision of the late John Oothout.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND THREE LOTS ON 123D-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The three lots, together with the three-story French-roof frame house thereon, situate on the north side of 123d-st., commencing 155 feet east of 3d-av. The house is about 25 feet wide, with two-story dining-room extension, and one-story kitchen extension; has modern improvements, gas, water-closets, stationary tubs, range and furnace. Lots each 25x100.11 feet.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
of valuable real estate.
JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
by order Samuel C. Mount, Esq., Executor,
house and lot No. 553 West 42d-st.,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock noon,
house and lot, No. 49 Dominick-st.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 57 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 126TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James R. Walter, deceased:

Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 123d and 124th sts.

Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.

Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing on north-east corner of 124th-st.

Four lots, south side of 126th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av.

Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 125th sts.

One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 124th-st.

The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plazas formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 124th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor,
HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James R. Walter, deceased.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTItion, of valuable improved property on 7th-av. and 25th-st., JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, the four-story and basement brick-house, with store, No. 261 7th-av., corner 25th-st.; building covers lot; size, 25.2x60. The lot, with three two-story brick stables thereon, on the south side of 25th-st., 60 feet east of 7th-av.; size lot, 19.2x67.8¾. The four-story and basement brick tenement-house, (with store,) on front, and the two-story brick house, on rear of lot, known as No. 166 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.; size lot, 20.10x98.9.
B. A. WILLIS, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, No. 51 Chambers-st.
WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 57 Cedar-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN ROEMMILT and ANDREW LEICHT, bankrupts. District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of John Roemmilt and Andrew Leicht, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged bankrupts on petition of their creditors. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, before Statts S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 6th day of March, A. D., 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
f14-2aw2wW* Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX MUNZESHEIMER, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of Max Munzesheimer, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on petition of his creditors; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, before Statts S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 27th day of February, A. D., 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
f14-1aw2wW* Per J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JACOB J. MOWERSSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Jacob J. Mowersson, of the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxie, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal, per J. C. Bailey, Deputy for said district.
f12-1aw2wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES L. ROWLAND and JOSEPH C. PUGH, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles L. Rowland and Joseph C. Pugh, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Statts S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
f12-1aw2wM* Per J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. BAXTER and HENRY HENDERSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John R. Baxter and Henry Henderson, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further that second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts under the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1872.
f19-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB ARONHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob Aronheimer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of February, 1872.
f12-1aw3w-M* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER NEWMAN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Meyer Newman, of the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.
By JOHN F. MITCHELL, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District Court of New-York.—In the matter of FREDRICK ORDERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate Fredrick Orderman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 1st day of November, 1871.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Assignee,
f12-1aw3w-M* No. 71 Barclay-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEPTIMUS E. SWIFT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Septimus E. Swift, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1872.
JAMES H. WOODS, Assignee,
f12-1aw3wM* No. 37 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Massachusetts.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BOARDMAN P. BACKUS, of Northampton.—This is to give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at Northampton, in said district, on the 27th day of February, 1872, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Insolvency Court-room, before I. F. Conkey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Northampton, Feb. 8, 1872. H. K. STARKWEATHER, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1871.
E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH,
C. B. SMITH, } Executors.
d11-law6mM*

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ARE RECEIVING, PER EVERY STEAMER,
NOVELTIES IN
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
TO WHICH
THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
On MONDAY, FEB. 19,
WILL OPEN
A SPLENDID LINE OF FANCY SPRING SILKS,
IN ALL COLORS, $1 12½.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR
ELEGANT STOCK OF
BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL THE WELL-KNOWN AND APPROVED
MAKES, AND RANGING IN PRICE
FROM $1 50 UPWARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 19,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAINS,
$1 50 UPWARD.
ALSO, THE FINEST LINE OF COLORS IN
EVENING SILKS
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS MARKET.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT
ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING
JAPANESE SILKS,
IN STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN COLORS.
ALSO,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
CHALLIES, SERGES,
CRAPE DE PARIS,
PONGEES, &C., &C.,
IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Union Adams & Co.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK:
CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES,
WARM UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
DRESSING HABITS, SMOKING JACKETS,
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

1,000 pieces just opened in choice patterns,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
REAL POINT, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, &c.
BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, and French Laces.
At very low prices, before stock-taking.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 7/3 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

(FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY:

Deposited with Insurance Departments of various States, Government 6s, 1881	$373,400
In hands of Trustees, Do.	229,000
Cash in Bank and other Assets	120,013
Total	$722,413

TRUSTEES IN NEW-YORK:
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Prest. Mechanics' Bank. WILLIAM H. MACY, Prest Leather Manuf. Bk.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, MARTIN BATES,
ARCHIBALD BAXTER, H. B. CLAFLIN,
WILLIAM H. GUION, J. B. JOHNSTON,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, H. F. SPAULDING,
JOSEPH STUART, F. H. N. WHITING,
GEO. ADLARD.

Office, Park Bank Building,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WM. H. ROSS, MANAGER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking; soups, meats, game, pastries, breads and desserts of all kinds; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 30th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant young woman; will do washing; excellent cook, meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, cream and jellies; good baker; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; understands getting up salads and care of silver thoroughly, and waiting in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 737 6th-av., corner of 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has good recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation in City or country as cook, or as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; good references. Apply at A. PELTON'S, No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of grown children, is a good seamstress, has good references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; or chamber-work and waiting in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AMERICAN YOUNG girl, fifteen years of age, resides with her parents, a situation to attend a bakery, candy or fancy store; terms moderate; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is fully capable and reliable; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 321 West 21st-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is economical and neat in her kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as cook, and will assist at washing; understands the care of milk and the making of butter; would like a situation in the country. Apply at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young girl as chamber-maid, who can do all the ordinary sewing of a family; can operate on different machines; has good references. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS in a private family; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing together; good City references. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO LIGHT chamber-work and plain sewing; an expert operator; excellent reference. Apply for two days at No. 160 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SPEAKing French and English, the care of one or two small children. Apply at No. 239 East 46th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, A SITUation to do plain sewing and take care of grown children; City references. Call on Mrs. ANDERSON, No. 332 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO do chamber-work and sewing, or take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 906 2d-av., near 48th-st.

SEND YOUR ORDERS FOR FIRST-class servants, male and female. A. PELTON & CO., No. 645 6th-av., near 37th-st., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as nurse; perfectly reliable and trustworthy; has best City reference. Apply at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse or chamber-maid; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at 146 East 39th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl to do up-stairs work and plain sewing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 229 West 26th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, washing to do at home, or would go out by the day. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 16.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman, about thirty, with a boy seven, very respectable, and first-class laundress or seamstress; can cut, fit, operate, good dress-maker, or general house-work; capable and willing to work; terms moderate; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, games, soups, pastries, good baker, &c.; understands the care of milk and butter; prefers the country; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable Scotch Protestant woman and thorough laundress; none better; French fluting, box pleating, polishing and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, (Scotch Protestant,) a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting, fine muslins; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook; understands her business perfectly; would do coarse washing; satisfactory reference. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who has lived in first-class families as laundress, to take in washing and ironing at reasonable rates; first-class references and good accommodation. Apply at No. 450 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of game, soups, desserts, jellies, brown gravies, and makes excellent bread and biscuit; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has the best City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av. and 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber maid and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; best of reference. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 233 West 19th-st.

S. & E. V. ODELL
supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands perfectly the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; has excellent City references from last place. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; will assist in coarse washing; four years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 408 6th-av.

COLORED SERVANTS,
Male and female, for every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., for private families, boarding-houses, hotels, &c.

WANTED—A WET NURSE'S SITUATION by a respectable married young woman of good health; good flow of milk; four to six weeks old; country or City; good reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SERVANTS
Of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, can always be had at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid and laundress; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 143 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 143 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st., White's-place.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDE girl, a situation in City or vicinity as cook and laundress, upstairs work or general house-work, in a small family. Apply for six days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

A PERFECT DRESSMAKER WISHES a situation in a respectable family. References given. Address C. H., Box 138 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement, (reared and residing in the country, and unexpectedly obliged to maintain herself,) desires a position as companion or reader to an invalid lady, to whom she would give most satisfactory references. Address F. C. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN and wife, (Scotch Protestants;) the man as coachman and plain gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; the wife as general house-work servant, or as cook and laundress; both are willing, trustworthy and reliable; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man, English by birth; understands the management of green-houses and graperies or gardening in all its various branches; a widower without incumbrance. Address GARDENER, care Mr. V. Rush, Englewood, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man; understands the care of horses and stock; good driver and groom; good gardener, farmer; milk or do the work and take charge of a gentleman's place; good three years' references; country or City. C. B. at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant young man; very respectable; has the very best testimonials as thorough waiter, care of silver, getting up salads, and everything appertaining to the business; country or City. Can be seen at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Frenchman, married, no children, as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; speaks French, English and German; best City reference. Address A. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by an Englishman; married; four years' reference from last place; understands the care of flowers and raising grapes. Address H. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, LATELY arrived, a situation as stud groom or coachman; understands the management and the breaking of young stock well; the best of testimonials. Address for three days A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced, well-recommended young man; no objection to the country. Address WAITER, No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man (Scotch Protestant) a situation as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a respectable man, that can give the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 864 Broadway, in the confectionery.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as groom and useful man; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; can milk; good reference. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.; country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a sober Protestant young man; has reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 248 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPErience and education, employment as nurse and companion for an invalid gentleman; can bring satisfactory reference as to Christian character and ability. Apply at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, married man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; can be well recommended by last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address T. C., No. 124 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English coachman and gardener, just arrived, with good references; understands use of horses, vegetable and flower garden, green-house, shrubbery, &c. Apply at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, (one child;) thoroughly competent to take charge of any first-class place, or to lay out a new one; understands forcing and cold graperies, greenhouses, fruit, flowers and vegetables; best of reference from present employer; will be disengaged on the 1st of March. Address N. K., seed-store, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman; single; understands his business in all its branches; best testimonials. Address G. D., Box No. 4, Saugatuck, Fairfield County, Conn.

HELP WANTED.

ALL GIRLS WISHING NICE PLACES immediately, will call at A. PELTON & CO., No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) girls not wishing to remain in the office will be seen at their residences.

AT BEDELL'S, 340 4TH-AV.—WANTED, A number of well-recommended servants to fill situations now vacant, viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, &c., both Protestant and Catholic, city and country.

WELL-RECOMMENDED HELP FOR every capacity; no charge until place is furnished at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 3.	TRINACRIA.	Saturday, Feb. 24.
Saturday, Feb. 10.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9.
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Mar. 16.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

RUSSIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA..........Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA..........Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

BATAVIA..........Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA..........Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA..........Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA..........Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA..........Saturday, Mar. 16, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........Feb. 21, 2½ P. M.
ATLANTIC..........Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC..........March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC..........March 9, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NOTICE.—WHITE STAR LINE STEAMSHIP REPUBLIC will be detained until WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. Passengers will embark from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, at 2½ P. M. J. H. SPARKS, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT........LEMAIRE....Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE...........DAURE.......Saturday, April 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.......Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........April 3, ———

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 16, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 29.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) March 7.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Saturday, Mar. 23

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM..........April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

66th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES for the year ending Feb. 1, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 15th day of March next.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of two ($2) dollars per share, payable on the 4th March prox. to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Feb. 21, to the morning of March 5.

I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

HARLEM BANK, Feb. 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand on or after the 1st day of March, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 1. By order. I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER 55TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City, if desired. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

$275.—THE NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE. A first-class instrument, seven octaves, carved legs and all modern improvements, $275, cash; warranted for six years. New PIANOS and ORGANS to LET very low. Ware-rooms No. 431 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS PIANOS for sale on easy installments, or cheap for cash, or for hire at the American Conservatory Piano Warerooms, No. 211 4th-av., next Clarendon Hotel.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

9 1-2 Per Cent. Upon the Investment.

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS,

AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, (COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,500 PER MILE.

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, of Indiana.

Price 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the Celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County, it affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal, (now in such large demand,) Lumber, Cattle, Grain and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and accrued Interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,

AT 80 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,

And those of the

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

Houston and Texas Central Railway Company's 1st MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

For sale by

John J. Cisco & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 21st of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at **PAR AND INTEREST** a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 240 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO (OF TEXAS)

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.

FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

A Safe Investment, Paying 11 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum.

BONDS OF GREENE CO., STATE OF MISSOURI, (which county includes Springfield, the largest and most flourishing city in the State south of St. Louis.)

Above Bonds mature in 19 years; rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, Feb. and Aug., at National Park Bank, New-York; price, 80c. and accrued interest.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished, upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.

FULL PAID STOCK.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Price, 95 and Interest.

RECOMMENDED BY

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

A SMALL ISSUE OF

10 Per cent. Bridge Bonds

FOR SALE BY

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

LOST BOND.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON, Suffolk County, New-York, Feb. 17, 1872.

Town War Bond No. 109, for $300, due March 1, proximo, redeemed by the undersigned Feb. 8, inst., has been lost or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying said bond.

WILLIAM R. POST, Supervisor of the Town of Southampton.

OFFICE OF MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT CO., OF PITTSBURG AND NEW-YORK, NO. 149 4TH-AV., PITTSBURG, Feb. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election for directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM F. ROBB, Secretary.

BANKERS, BILL BROKERS AND the public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the note of Gifford, Sherman & Innis, indorsed by John Osborn, Son & Co., dated 16th December, 1871, at three months, due 19th March, for $8,923 36, the same being lost or stolen. Payment being stopped, it is of no use to any one but the owner.

THOMAS McMULLEN, No. 44 Beaver-st., New-York.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven directors and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,279 3d-av., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1872.

Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH CAPital, to engage in manufacturing a staple article of railway supplies, amply secured by patent. No. 4 Dey-st., Room No 7.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY HORSE, SIX years old, sixteen hands high; sound and kind; stand without tying; suitable for doctor, coupé, coach, farmer, butcher, baker. No. 523 West 28th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.

DAY & SON, No. 148 Elm-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON AND HARness, cheap, together or separate. Apply at No. 158 Perry-st., top floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 140, OPPOSITE Academy of Music, Maison Française—Handsomely furnished apartments and rooms, with first-class French table; English and Spanish spoken. Table d'hôte at 6 o'clock.

NO. 353 WEST 14TH-ST.—TO LET, with or without board, handsomely-furnished second floor, front, with adjoining bedroom if required; also, third floor, back; gentlemen preferred; private family; references.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for one or two gentlemen; grate, gas, hot and cold water; references. No. 77 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 31 WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., large, comfortable room, second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with first-class board.

NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEAR New-York Hotel.—A suite of furnished or unfurnished rooms on parlor floor, with or without private table. Also, rooms for gentlemen on moderate terms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WELL-furnished rooms, with board, to two or three gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 319 West 18th-st.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST. — ELEGANT suite of rooms; private table if desired; other well-furnished rooms, with or without board; references.

NO. 42 EAST 35TH-ST.—PARTIES OF single gentlemen and others; first-class board and rooms on second and third floors, with all home comforts.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE—LARGE HALL-room, third floor, front, with large closet and fire; also pleasant room, first floor, with or without board; house and location first class.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $30 per week.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, single rooms, with board.

FOURTH STORY, FRONT ROOM, with first-class board; suitable for one or two gentlemen. No. 24 West 39th-st.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM to let, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with board; references required.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, at 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164—JUST VACATED, newly furnished front rooms; with or without private table.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtlemen; house and location desirable; bath, &c.; rent $4 a week. No. 216 East 19th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, connecting, to let, with or without board. References exchanged. No. 163 East 34th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL will be opened on or about the 1st of June under the direction of the undersigned. Four furnished cottages to let, with board in hotel. Persons desirous of engaging rooms will please address

EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD F. BROWN, as Trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of WILLIAM B. VAN VOORHIS, deceased, plaintiff, against HANNAH VAN WYCK, Rachel A. Rapalje, wife of Sylvanus Rapalje, Sylvanus Rapalje, Cornelius W. Van Voorhis, Maria L. Van Voorhis, in her individual character, and also as executrix of and trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Elias W. Van Voorhis, Jr., in his individual character, and also as executor of and trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Barker Van Voorhis, Sarah A. Brintnall, (wife of John O. Brintnall,) Elias William Van Voorhis, Ella Van Voorhis, Margaret E. Adriance, in her individual character, and also as executrix of her last will and testament of Isaac Adriance, deceased, Adriana Bonney, in her individual character, and also as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Benjamin W. Bonney, deceased, Eleanor Brown, wife of the plaintiff, Adriana R. Bonney, Benjamin West Bonney, Susan R. Bonney, Alfred Bonney, Jeromus B. Bonney, Elvira B. Bonney, Georgiana De Windt, (wife of Arthur De Windt,) Julia Davies, (wife of Henry E. Davies, Jr.,) and Egbert K. Van Beuren, Catherine M. Van Voorhis, (wife of the said Cornelius W. Van Voorhis,) the said Arthur De Windt and the said Henry E. Davies, defendants. Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in the above-entitled action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which complaint was filed on the 10th day of February, 1872, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York County Court-house, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 5 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 10, 1872.

STEWART RAPALJE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 5 Dey-street, New-York City.

f19-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JOHN M. STEINMETZ and Caroline his wife; Edwin A. Bradley, Joseph Leibman, Arnet Seaman, John H. Seaman, John Gaines, Henry Uthoff, Max Morganthaler, Mathias Duerr, Christopher Murray, George C. Currier, George Graf, Gouveneur Paulding, James N. Paulding, Gouveneur Kemble, Jr., Peter Kemble, Harrison H. Ferguson, Katharina Wernz, executrix of Jacob Wernz, deceased; John J. McCrum, and William Egan, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, Henry Uthoff: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 48 Pine-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 28th December, 1871.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 48 Pine-st.

The summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1872.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ja29-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM SLOANE, John Sloane, Douglas Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell and Walter W. Law, plaintiffs, against H. I. KIMBALL, defendant. — Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 71 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 6, 1872.

OWEN, NASH & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 3d day of February, 1872. OWEN, NASH & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

f5-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES WARDEN and JAMES A. MERRITT, plaintiffs, against B. F. PHILIPS and BURGWYN MAITLAND, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, ($2,500,) with interest from the 16th day of January, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

STICKNEY, WHIPPLE & HALL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 59 Wall-st.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of February, 1872.

STICKNEY, WHIPPLE & HALL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

f19-law-6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against MANUEL BERDU and Eliza, his wife; Hector Courtois, August Hueg, August Engelhard, Theresa Koch and Louis Koch, her husband; Louise Altenbrand and Joseph Altenbrand, her husband; Mary E. McCluskey and John Wahrenberger and Christiana Wahrenberger, his wife; and John G. Stenerlein, Anton Geiser and the Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Company.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November, 1871.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja28-law6wM

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.—Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch beg to announce that the company will return from its brilliantly successful tour, and reopen at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, MARCH 4, WHEN MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will commence her FAREWELL APPEARANCES IN AMERICA. Full particulars will be shortly announced.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

NINTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, (His first appearance at this Theatre,) as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT ONE.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

AN EXTRA MATINEE OF JULIUS CÆSAR ON THURSDAY NEXT, Feb. 22, commencing at ONE o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE, THE GREAT SOCIETY SENSATION.

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK.

THIRTIETH DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

*** On Washington's Birthday, Mr. DALY'S company will give a MATINEE of DIVORCE in PHILADELPHIA, and return by LIGHTNING TRAIN to give the usual performance at the FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. and B'way.

CROWDED HOUSES. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the NEW SOCIETY PLAY, entitled

Mr. MACKAYE as COL. GRAY.	MARRIAGE.	Miss GRISWOLD as MRS. BROOKS.
Every Night.	MARRIAGE.	Saturday Matinee.

SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
EXTRA MATINEE, Washington's Birthday, THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK.

THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. — Positively last week of Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT in the new sensational drama, entitled DARLING: OR, WOMAN AND HER MASTER. The new nautical burlesque, entitled POLL AND PARTNER JOE, preceded by the exciting sensational drama of WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

Friday, Feb. 23, benefit of Miss Marian Mordaunt.

FRENCH COMEDY, BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.

Robinson's Hall, No. 18 East 16th-st. Immense success! THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 8. Second appearance of Mlle. ANNA CAVE. UN SERVICE A BLANCHARD, comedy, PROCH ET LUC, vaudeville. FAIS CE QUE DOIS, patriotic drama, by F. Coppee. Tickets at—1. Hoffman House; 2. W. Saussol's, No. 21 East 16th-st.; 3. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; 4. Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. Butler..........Manager

Re-engagement of the great ventriloquist, MR. E. D. DAVIS.

The grand sensational burlesque, BAD DICKEY.

Extra matinée on WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Usual matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. COLTON will give the SEVENTH LECTURE and EXHIBITION AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, At which LADIES and GENTLEMEN will inhale the gas.

Previous to the exhibition Dr. COLTON will give a series of BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS in CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AIR, OXYGEN, NITROGEN, CARBONIC ACID, HYDROGEN, the WATER HAMMER, water boiled without heat! The AIR GUN.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS, to cover expenses. Doors open at 7, commence at 8.

MR. LOUIS ENGEL, PROFESSOR AT the Royal Academy of Music, London, will give the first performance on the newly-invented instrument, the piano-harmonium, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at Steinway's small hall, at 3 o'clock precisely, when he will endeavor to show the marvelous effects which have created so great a success for this instrument in Europe.

DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION AND Brilliant Chemical Experiments, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Cooper Institute. Admission 10 cents. 8 o'clock.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL AT THE Academy of Music TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Impending Revolution.*

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

735—AMERICAN OFFICE—735

J. H. BARRINGER, NO. 735 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place.

At No. 735—Established 1854—highest prices paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camels' hair shawls, silks, laces, furs, valuables, &c. Also, liberal cash advances.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.

HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, NO. 432 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. B. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

ASTONISHING! PRICES PAID FOR ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel, carpets, &c. Please call or address A. SIMMONDS & CO., No. 664 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING, until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux, THE VETERAN.

This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX! NEW SCENERY, gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources. COSTUMES of the different nations, varied and magnificent. ALL NEW.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NORISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.

BOX-BOOK OPEN For a VETERAN MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

[illegible] to 210th TIME.

G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY —

THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK. Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2.

COME AND SEE ME ERE I GO.

FOX	*	Martens	*	Wilson	*	Kiralfy	*	Casselli
FOX	*	Martens	*	Wilson	*	Kiralfy	*	Casselli
FOX	*	Martens	*	Wilson	*	Kiralfy	*	Casselli
FOX	*	Martens	*	Wilson	*	Kiralfy	*	Casselli
FOX	*	Martens	*	Wilson	*	Kiralfy	*	Casselli
FOX	*	Martens	*	Wilson	*	Kiralfy	*	Casselli
FOX	*	Martens	*	Wilson	*	Kiralfy	*	Casselli

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Thursday, Feb. 22, HUMPTY DUMPTY in an extra patriotic matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the BLACK CROOK.

NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES.

P. T. BARNUM'S RENOWNED GOAT ALEXIS, THE SPANISH MINSTRELS, THE ORIENTAL SERPENT DANCE. THE GREAT MAJILTONS IN A NEW ACT. The Clown Dog, Trained Animals, Illuminated Fountain, the Cloud Vail, the Infant Athletics, and Juvenile Ballet.

Curtain rises at 7¾.

THURSDAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, EXTRA BLACK CROOK MATINEE.

MONDAY, Feb. 26, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY. SEASON LIMITED TO SIX NIGHTS AND THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Feb. 19, Nicolai's comic opera, in three acts, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Messrs. Carl Formes, Jacob Muller, Lehmann, C. Alves, Janiczki and Joseph Weintich, Mesdames Clara Perl, Anna Rosetti and Inez Fabbri, and an augmented orchestra, chorus and ballet.

Musical Director and Conductor...Prof. R. MULDER

TUESDAY—Dr. Heinrich Marschner's opera, IVANHOE.

THURSDAY—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, GRAND MATINEE.

Change of opera each evening. Seats may be secured.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director.

THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK. Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

EXTRA MATINEE ON THURSDAY, Feb. 22, IN COMMEMORATION of the BIRTHDAY of THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE HUMOROUS EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME of RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS. ALL THE GREAT CIRCUS ARTISTS In their Exciting Feats of Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic skill.

GRAND CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the ladies of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, for the benefit of ZENANA SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

AT STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will sing, assisted by the following distinguished artists, who have kindly offered their services:

Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER,
Mlle. KATE MORENSI,
(her first appearance since her return from Europe.)
Mr. WM. S. LEGGATT,
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ,
Mr. BERTI, Pianist.
Conductor, Señor EMILIO AGRAMONTE.

Tickets $1; reserved seats $1 extra. For sale at Fifth-avenue Hotel; F. Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the bookstore, No. 805 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.—UNIQUE VOCAL Concert by the Jubilee Singers, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at the Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, No. 141 Broadway, and at rooms of American Missionary Association, No. 53 Reade-st.

DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION AND Brilliant Chemical Experiments, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Cooper Institute. Admission, 10 cents. 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Department of Schools.—Prof. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS will give a course of Lectures upon the comparative view of the Human and Animal frame as applied to Art, at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 20 and 27, and March 5, 12 and 19.

Members, Fellows and Students of the Academy, the Press and artists generally, are invited to attend without further notice.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—Cooper Institute, second floor, east side, TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting will be held. Prof. W. NEWCOMB, M. D., of Cornell University, will read a paper on *Hispaniola, its Past, Present and Future.* Dr. R. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemayer of Paris.

NO. 36 EAST 35TH-ST.

French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N.Y. —Term opens March 22; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN AMIABLE AND REFINED AMERican lady, largely experienced, and possessed of most flattering testimonials, desires a position in an institution or family; her acquirements are English, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin and the elements of music; salary not demanded; simply a home for a brief season only; failing to secure the above, would assume the duties of amenuensis, or of lady's companion, or would accept the supervision of a small household; unexceptionable references. Address for three days, SPES, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

RESIDENT FRENCH TEACHER wanted in a boys' boarding school; a man of experience and refinement willing to devote himself entirely to his work. Apply to No. 128 East 24th-st., before 1 or after 7 P. M.

AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, teacher of French and Spanish, will give lessons at her own or at pupil's residence. Address M. L. A., No. 215 West 13th-st.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE—TO ROBERT NEWMAN, WHO went some years ago to Carlisle to reside with a step-brother, Benjamin Newman, a cotton-printer, who afterward took a farm in America, and whose father was Sergeant-Major in the Coldstream foot Regiment at the battle of Waterloo, and who has a sister, Elizabeth Newman, who went to reside with a Mrs. Schiupe, who kept a hotel, also in America. The mother of R. and E. Newman is still living, and her anxiety to hear of her son and daughter greatly affects her constitution; therefore, if this should meet the eye of either party they are requested not to delay writing to Miss H. NEWMAN, No. 34 Edwards-rd., Burdett-rd., Bow, London, England.

SUNDAY'S SERMONS.

Representative Religious Discourses Yesterday.

Rev. Robert Collyer on Truth—Mr. Hepworth on Faith—Pernicious Amusements—A Spiritualistic Sermon.

WHICH IS THE TRUTH?

Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, at the Church of the Messiah.

A congregation, filling in every part its vast spaces, attended at the Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) yesterday morning, to listen to Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago. He chose for his text the thirty-second verse of the twelfth chapter of Luke: "Fear not, little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom." Said the speaker: It is the most natural thing in the world, I think, for men and women in our position to ask themselves now and then what reasons can be given for this stand they take in religion, that sets them apart from the great majority of their fellow-worshipers in the Christian Church. In the whole length of the time that has come and gone since the question first came into the arena, Which is the truth—this that we hold to be the Gospel of God, or that which those hold who call us heretics? our confessors have had to bear the brunt of a never-ending battle. It has not been a battle between armies about equal in numbers, but on the one side a countless host, and on the other, for at least 1,400 years, a small handful. And then their army has not only been immense in point of numbers, but very much superior in drill and discipline to ours, and in a willingness to unite under its commanders and fight as they are bidden. It has acted mainly, also, on what in the military sense may be called the offensive, while the smaller host has done very little beside clinging to its fortunes, has not done anything by comparison for united and intelligent action, and has been very often in the condition of the French Army before the first Revolution, when the officers outnumbered the men they had to command, though most of the commanders did nothing but draw their pay and keep out of danger. It has been the fortune of all the other divisions of the Church of God that date very far back, to pass through their wilderness of trial and isolation in the course of time to the Canaan of rest and peace. The speaker reviewed the early struggles of the Episcopal, Puritan and Methodist Churches in England, and said: Methodism rests now in the sunshine of universal favor; its leaders in England, he believed, are sometimes consulted by Government. Politicians in America count its favor one of the best chances for a place, rent the best pews in its churches and give its eminent men their choicest countenance; and one of the leading bishops of the Episcopal Church in this country told a friend of the speaker's last Winter that one great longing of his life is to unite the Methodist and Episcopal churches and make them one. To be a Methodist now is to be in good fellowship with the whole Protestant Church, as it is also to be a Baptist over Presbyterian or an Orthodox Quaker. This has been the fortune at last of all the great divisions of the church on that side. But it has been our fortune to stand to this moment in a perpetual isolation. Except for the fellowship Universalism has offered to what is called our right wing, neither good wishes nor good will has ever appeared toward us, except here and there some one man or one church will exchange a Christian courtesy as the boys in the war on both sides would exchange canteens of or compliments at the outpost of their camps, and then stood ready to shoot at each at the tap of the drum. "He is a very good man," a friend said to him lately, speaking of a Chicago pastor, "if he would only quit abusing Unitarians, but that he never will do." "I would like very much to exchange pulpits with you," more than one orthodox preacher has volunteered to say, "but my people are not quite ripe for it yet." We take comfort now and then at our firesides in telling each other how this and that church is all the time becoming more liberal, and will break down party walls presently, and we shall be all one. He thought men and women in the churches will do that, but not, he feared, the churches themselves. Dean STANLEY said to the disciple of our faith who was selected for his scholarship to sit at the revision of the English Bible, "Come to the sacrament with us and welcome, if you will, it is your Lord's table as well as mine," but then the English Church sent up a howl of wrath that an avowed Unitarian should be permitted in such company. We hear, now and then, of some other minister in our own country, who will give the government to a man he knows to be Unitarian, but nine times out of ten that man pays for one of the best pews in that church, and besides that he gives no trouble. "My son," a Baptist mother said to her only son when he went to New-England last year to see her, "you are the only child I have, and I nursed you at my breast, but I would rather see you in your grave than see you in Unity Church, where I understand you are going to hear Mr. COLLYER." Alluding to the Orthodox denominations, he said he might easily take his hearers back step by step clean to the spring-head of what is now a great river to the first gathering of the great army we cannot with a good conscience join, because we can neither adopt its ideas nor its spirit; and we should find at every step, as we lighted on some great man who made his age illustrious by his presence in it, and drew the finest thinkers of his era to his side, that he still had to feel he could have no real fellowship inside the Christian Church at large, but had to keep to the little band who could never be other than Unitarian, and make himself of no reputation if he would be true to the truth of God as it burned and shone in his own soul. He eulogized CHANNING, and said that, priestly, for the variety and universality of his acquisitions, BUCKMINSTER says, is to be placed at the head of the learned men of the last century; and so of PRICE and LINDSAY, SAMUEL CLARKE, NATHANIEL LARDNER, and many more of the finest and purest thinkers and men in the later history of the Church. Once sure that they were preachers of the truth, we are yet to tell that the door of the great Christian fellowship was shut in their faces. Neither Independent nor Episcopalian nor Baptist nor Methodist could touch their hand in a good Christian feeling. They must go their ways alone with the little band that dared take Christ at his word when he said: My Father is greater than I. But with this long story of the little flock in lonesome places there is another to tell of the marvelous persistence in holding their fastnesses. God has committed to our care, keeping the lamp in our lighthouse alight, finding somehow as many volunteers as we must have in order to light our battle at all, and watchers enough to preserve the kind against all its enemies in the annals of Christianity. This is not at all the result of any special endeavor. We have about as poor a faculty for enlisting recruits as for offering them any inducements except the truth we tell and the freedom we cherish, to join us. Not able as yet to train our children generally in our faith by the sweet home lessons they could never forget, any more than they can forget our love. Unwilling, sometimes, even to send them to our Sunday-schools, those noble nurseries of the Church, for fear something might befall them; casting our social influence very often as readily and cheerfully against our churches as for them; unable, many of us, to say a public prayer, except through our minister; careless about all meetings for Christian intercourse, except once a Sunday; and then, again, submitting to be talked to, but never talking back, neglecting generally that mighty aid to a true devotion and a living church, congregational singing, and unable to strike a tune if the whole Unitarian future depended on it.

Necessity of Belief—Sermon by Rev. George H. Hepworth.

Yesterday morning, Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH preached from the text, "Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief." Mr. HEPWORTH, in the course of his sermon, said: "I am terribly alarmed to see in this community, the prevalence of a certain kind of unbelief. How many men in this world do realy believe all these things. Is there not a lingering shadow of a doubt which seems to take the life out of you. I am surprised at the prevalence of this unbelief—the want of faith—willful ignorance of whether they are so or are not so. In the olden times boys were catechized every day, perhaps over-drilled; the father saw himself that his boys had a proper theological foundation. We are now taking revenge upon the past; we are now careless, and live without any direct purpose, no definition in our belief; and what is the consequence? Whenever a terrible crime occurs, or a tempest of crime sweeps over the country, we do not shudder at it; we only prick up our ears and listen to what is said about it; we hear of things which poison men's minds and impair women's virtue. God forgive us! You ought to know better; you ought to know more of the bond between husband and wife, father and mother. These loose theories do not mean liberty but licentiousness. I would rather bring up my children in the creeds of any counsel that ever convened than to bring them up in looseness in religious matters. What am I? Am I simply a straw floating on the current of time, without aim or aspiration? Is there a God above me? Are you absolutely certain that God is right above you, in your life, intertwined in all your actions, that he follows you to your business, and watches while you buy and sell; are you sure of it? Then you are not born yet. You are living in darkness. Where am I going when I stop breathing? Good God! is not this an important question? Think of this, dear friends. Twenty years from now the majority of those present will have closed their eyes in the mystery called death. Ought we not to stand still and think about the future, and fix some definite shape? God has given us rules, what to do and how to do it—he tells you where to start and where you will go after death. If there is one thing effective in religion it is gratitude—be grateful and believe in God and he will help you. Belief in God is like a ship with God at the helm; no matter what storms arise, the violent tempest, anything, so long as your master is at the wheel, and your faith is unwavering, nothing will harm you, you ride the waves triumphantly, and at last anchor in the peaceful harbor of the father's presence. Make your faith live by it, act by it; that is religion that is Christianity.

At the conclusion of the sermon Mr. HEPWORTH announced that ground had been purchased on Fifth-avenue whereon to erect the new "Church of the Disciples." It is expected to be ready for use by next Autumn. It will seat 2,500 persons.

VICES OF NEW-YORK.

Sermon of Rev. Mr. Northrop—Pernicious Amusements—Theatre-Goers and Ball-Room Habitues.

Last evening a sermon was delivered at the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, to a large congregation, the greater portion of which, it was noticeable, were young men and women, who seemed to be much interested throughout. After stating that it was especially important that he should deal with the subject of "the vices of New-York" in all candor and fairness, he remarked that we are all constantly in need of something in the way of amusement and recreation. It is no sin to be happy; it is a sin to be perpetually miserable. Need of recreation and innocent enjoyment is a law of human nature. Amusements there have always been; but this is only the perversion of a want that is felt by every living man. The disposition of every one needs sweetening, needs brightening up; and to indulge in harmless pleasure is one method of doing it. It becomes, therefore, an important question what kind of amusements we shall have. How shall we deal with the young? How shall we meet this want? There are some amusements concerning the vileness of which there can be but one opinion. Nobody pretends to defend them on the ground of morality. Their badness is their capital, the very thing which makes them pay, and if they should turn respectable they would die. Some men say they are not injured by frequenting such places. Very true, and it is because they are so steeped in corruption that they cannot take any more in. On the other hand there are some amusements or entertainments concerning the purity and innocence of which there is likewise but one opinion. No evil thought is suggested, and they damage no one. The trouble lies in the intermediate ground. Some principles may be stated to guide us, and one is that to be a mere pleasure-seeker is to lead about the poorest life that any man can. Another is that many amusements which are not sinful in themselves become sinful when carried to excess; and, further, we are required, sometimes, to give up that which is lawful in itself, if it is going to cause another to offend. A theatrical representation could be so constructed as to damage no one any more than listening to a dialogue recited by Sunday-school children; but theatres as a whole are not so carried on. There are some in this City in which a man cannot sit and keep the purity of his mind, and be free from evil influences. His morals will decay, and he will be one step nearer perdition every time he enters the place. And so pernicious and contaminating is the general influence of the theatre in this and all other places that if the doors were shut tomorrow morning and nailed with spikes that would not break until the day of doom, the morals of society would be improved, and religion would stand a thousand times better chance. Is there any exception? It might not unchristianize a man to witness a Shakespearean play, but we have to consider whether by so doing we are neglecting important duties, becoming fascinated with a gay life, or leading others into the current of pleasure who would not stop until they have gone to the lowest pit in the City. As for dancing, it is not so harmful in itself as in what accompanies it, the excitement and dissipation which it involves. In concluding his remarks, Mr. NORTHROP made an earnest plea for those amusements which are purifying and elevating in their character.

The Modern Philosophy of Spiritualism—Lecture by Thomas Gales Forsher, the Trance-Speaker.

A lecture was delivered yesterday morning by THOMAS GALE FORSHER, at Apollo Hall, on Spiritualism. The speaker took for his text Acts the seventeenth chapter and twenty-eighth verse—"For in Him we live and move and have our being. As certain also of your own poets have said—For we are also his offspring." St. Paul, said the lecturer, being an educated man of his time, and familiar with the literature of the day, doubtless referred in the latter part of the text to a poem in which occurs the following lines, as they have been translated:

"With Jove we must begin, nor from him rove,
Him always praise, for all is full of Jove;
Jove's presence fills all space, upholds this ball,
Allowed his aid, his power sustains us all;
For we his offspring are, and he, in love,
Points out to man his duty from above."

This poem, the preacher said, was written about 370 years before Christ, and clearly recognized the common fatherhood of God as any one sentence in the whole range of Judean literature. It is an illustration that proper ideas of the Deity were entertained long before the introduction of the Christian era—bearing likewise upon the idea which he sought to enforce, viz., that the tendencies of the races, from the nature of their Divine origin have ever been toward God—that man is naturally good, instead of being, as is alleged, totally depraved. Mr. FORSHER then referred to the inner and better qualities which make up a real life, and which form a true character. But organised differences produce different outward manifestations of character, and cause the love and morality of one individual to seemingly differ from another, but inherently, love and morality are the same in every human soul, and endeavored to show themselves the same in all. Human spiritual truth is never absolutely a stranger to the meanest mind—that it exists as a germ or spiritual principle in the lowest as well as the highest—needing to be developed, but never to be planted. The mistake, he thought, on the part of many teachers of mankind, had consisted in the fact that they addressed themselves to the outward presentation of the man, through external appliances, rather than to the interior and real creature through the spiritual capacities and tendencies, which were his by legitimate heirship. The speaker at some length then presented the differences existing between the teachings of the theologies of the day and those of the theosophy of Spiritualism,—the one founded on the total depravity of the race and the other upon the innate divinity of the entire human family, in accordance as he said with the declaration of St. Paul in the text presented. In conclusion Mr. FORSHER appealed to his congregation that they would cultivate the love of truth instead of the love of novelty, and trusted that all might learn to love and live the beautiful philosophy inculcated from the skies.

Up-Town Travel—Proposed Depressed Railway.

Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN introduced a bill in the Senate of this State, on Tuesday, to authorize the construction of the New-York City Depressed Railway, according to the plans of JOHN SCHUYLER, Esq., engineer. The project was submitted to a Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly. The general location of this road strikes through blocks and yards intermediate, and parallel with the avenues, commencing at Chatham-square and terminating at the Harlem River, between Second and Third avenues, at which point a handsome bridge would be built across the stream to connect with the Westchester shore, and any railroad on that side of the river. The general features of this road consist of a roadway fifty feet in width, sunk or depressed in an open cutting walled up on each side, and passing under bridges at each cross street, with stairways, platforms, &c., and wherever any building comes within the line of the right of way, laying overhead a fire-proof floor, and so passing through it without destroying it. The motive power is to be steam or traction engines. The total cost of the work will be, it is estimated, $10,000,000, and it is believed would be completed in eighteen months.

Local German Matters.

The Liederkranz Society yesterday buried the remains of HERMANN STURN, one of its leading members, who died on Friday at his late residence, No. 135 East Sixtieth-street.

The New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund and the pupils of the singing-school established by the organization gave a musical and vocal entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening.

The Eichenlaub Vocal Society will give a masquerade at the Town Hall, in Fourth-street, this evening.

The Saengerbund will give a grand bal masque at the Germania Assembly Rooms to-night.

The Fritz Reuter Verein, an association which cultivates the "low German" literature, was engaged in a masquerade soirée last night at its head-quarters, No. 52 Stanton-street.

The net proceeds of the Liederkranz bal masque at the Academy of Music, on Thursday, are estimated at $6,000.

A dramatic section, formed by members of Company D, of the Eleventh Regiment, gave an entertainment at the New-York Assembly Rooms, in Second-avenue, last night.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

EDWARD WINKLE, a respectable merchant, doing business in New-York and residing at No. 276 South Fourth-street, Jersey City, was attacked by a gang of roughs about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning in Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets. He was knocked down and robbed, and on regaining his feet, discharged three or four shots at his opponents, without effect. Two of them, WM. ATKINS and WM. CLARK, were arrested while running away, and were yesterday held by Justice SCOTT.

LAFAYETTE-PLACE EXTENSION.

The Protest of Persons Interested—What They Think of the Project.

As the subject of setting aside the assessment in this case comes up before the Common Council, and the Committee on Streets are to report thereon today we lay before our readers the protest against the extension, signed by a large number of our most prominent citizens, who are directly interested in the matter. The signers are about 140. Indirectly, all parties are interested, as it is proposed to put one-half the cost of the proposed extension on to the City. We trust our City authorities, who have full power to set this objectionable assessment aside, will lose no time in proper and prompt action, for its discontinuance.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

To the Honorable Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

We, the undersigned, owners of real estate in the City of New-York, and whose interests will be adversely affected by the proposed extension of Lafayette-place, southerly, from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, do protest against such extension, and for the reasons given below; and we hereby petition your honorable body to discontinue said extension and the assessment thereupon.

OBJECTIONS.

First—The extension proposed is of no practical use, opening, as it will, midway between Crosby and Mulberry streets, and in itself creating no thoroughfare or outlet to give increased facilities to travel north or south.

Second—Assuming it may be the intention to extend the proposed extension to Marion-street, it is even then doubtful if, with the narrow streets below, it would create much if any relief to Broadway, the Bowery and the Fourth-avenue, and whether it would not prove to be but a back-door entrance to Broadway property, between Astor-place and Bleecker-street, as Mercer-street is to Broadway now; and in this view, how can the property now proposed to be so heavily taxed as that in the immediate vicinity of the extension be benefited; or how can the area subject to assessment for benefit, outside of this, (say bounded southerly by Howard-street, trending in a north-westerly direction to corner of Fifth-avenue and Waverley-place, northerly to Seventeenth-street, easterly to Third-avenue, south-easterly to 100 feet east of corner of Bowery and Canal-street, and thence north-westerly to place of beginning,) possibly be assessed as being benefited by such a questionable project. If the extension is desirable at all, it benefits the City at large, and not particularly any local section.

Third—Should it ultimately be intended to open up Lafayette-place to Irving-place, this could not be done in an air line, without going through the church property at head of Lafayette-place, A. T. STEWART'S and other very costly property.

Fourth—If, ultimately, a thoroughfare seem desirable and needed from Irving-place and thence to the lower part of the City, let the plan be a comprehensive one, covering the whole subject and brought forward at a future time, when the City is free from debt and can better afford to experiment on questionable improvements. The extension now proposed involves the cutting through of but two blocks, and the outlay probably of $800,000 or $900,000.

Fifth—In view of the open questions of rapid transit, and what sections of the City will be required for it; the large debt now hanging over the City; the improvements of a character which are a necessity, (while this is not,) and which must go on yearly, and the objections above given, we pray your honorable body to set aside this assessment, and for the reason that in the opinion of your honorable body the public interest requires such discontinuance; and all of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed by Henry Grinnell, Robert Irwin, Henry H. Ward, Gabriel Mead, Alfred Wagstaff, T. B. Bronson, Samuel Willets, William B. Astor, A. T. Stewart, Wood Brothers, A. Blackstone, John D. Wolfe, J. J. Roosevelt, P. Lorillard, and 125 others.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—7 P. M.—The low barometer, which was Saturday afternoon off Cape Hatteras, has moved eastward beyond the cognizance of our stations, and the pressure is now quite uniformly distributed over the entire country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, with light and local winds. There are some indications of slight disturbances south-east of Louisiana and also on the South Atlantic Coast. Partially cloudy weather has prevailed during Sunday from Lake Erie to Wisconsin, and southward to Arkansas and Georgia, with occasional light rain or snow. Clear weather and northerly winds have continued in New-England. The barometer has fallen on the Pacific Coast. The rivers have risen at Cincinnati, Nashville and Vicksburg.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

It has been snowing at Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Lynchburg, Va.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Toledo, Ohio; and raining at Corinne, Utah; Memphis, Tenn., and Savannah, Ga. Threatening weather has been reported from Louisville, Ky.; Augusta, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C. The temperature at Burlington, Vt., this morning was 1° below zero. The temperature this evening at Cheyenne was 49°, Corinne, Utah, 56°; Denver, Colorado, 64°; Galveston, Texas, 71°; Mobile, Ala., 55°; New-Orleans, La., 61°; San Diego, California, 65°; San Francisco, 60°, Santa Fé, N. M., 59°, above.

PROBABILITIES.

Northerly winds and clear weather will probably continue on Monday in New-England; light winds, mostly from the north-west, prevail in the Middle, Southern and Gulf States; the lowest barometer continue south of Virginia, and east of the Mississippi, with cloudy weather. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Sunday night.

Senefelder's Centenary—A Real Hero.

The people of Munich have been celebrating the centenary of SENEFELDER, the founder of lithography, and the Ministers and leading people of Germany's most art-loving city have taken their share in the commemoration.

SENEFELDER was born at Prague, November, 1771, and died at Munich in 1834. He had just commenced the study of the law at Gottingen when his father died, and the *res angusta domi* compelled the young man to do something for a living. His father had succeeded as an actor, and young SENEFELDER determined to try the same line, but utterly failed. He took to scribbling plays, and was more successful. Being often in press-rooms he was led to observe the art of printing, and ultimately mastered it.

After several attempts—which somewhat recall PALIFREY'S efforts in another direction—to invent a plan for taking off impressions of what he wrote, he was, like too many other inventors, indebted to an accident for the accomplishment of his aims. One day, when he had polished a stone plate for etching, his mother asked him to write a washing-bill. Not a scrap of paper was at hand; so he wrote the bill on the stone with a sort of chemical ink he had made for himself. Some time after it occurred to him, on looking at the stone, that by means of aquafortis and water he might etch the stone so as to leave the writing in sufficient relief for printing from it. The experiment succeeded, and so soon as he had brought this invention into practical form, he applied himself to the means of bringing it into operation, so as to gain a livelihood by it.

Being unable to raise the necessary funds otherwise, this energetic youth enlisted as a private of artillery as substitute for a friend who gave him $200. However, it seemed that he was again doomed to disappointment. On reaching Ingoldstadt, with a party of recruits, it was discovered that he was not a native-born Bavarian, and therefore was ineligible for service without a special license.

However, this excursion was destined, notwithstanding, to be the making of him. By the assistance of SLEISSNER, the Elector's bandmaster, whom SENEFELDER managed to interest in his scheme, his plans were tried, and the Elector sent him a hundred florins, and promised the printer an exclusive privilege of printing.

But many difficulties in the way of machinery and expense remained to be conquered, and SENEFELDER deserves to be commemorated if only for the indomitable pluck and resolution which he displayed in the pursuit of his darling object. One such example is indeed worth one hundred thousand precepts against despair. In 1799, when only twenty-seven, he obtained an exclusive privilege for Bavaria, and carried on a considerable business, employing his two brothers and two apprentices, and in 1809 he was appointed—on the formation of a lithographic office, being formed for a survey of the kingdom—inspector of the royal lithographic establishment, with a salary of 1.500 florins, and permission to carry on his private business. He enjoyed this office until his death in 1834.

The Capture of an Escaped Convict in Brooklyn.

MICHAEL HURLEY, alias John Raymond, who is well known to the Police of this City, was arrested by Roundsman GRANT, at his house, corner of Washington and Water streets, yesterday afternoon. HURLEY escaped from Sing Sing Prison about fifteen months ago, to which place he had been sentenced by Recorder HACKETT for four years and six months, for grand larceny. He had some eighteen months of his time to serve, when he escaped. One hundred dollars reward was offered for his recapture, but up to yesterday he had contrived to elude the vigilance of the Police. He has been living in the place where he was captured for the past two months.

The New-York Juvenile Guardian Society.

The directors of this Society claim that the statements of fraud and mismanagement made against their Society are entirely false. They state the average attendance at their two schools to be 565 scholars. They also deny the statement that the Secretary, Mr. ROBINSON, owns real estate in New-Jersey or elsewhere, and say that two investigating committees have examined into the affairs of the Society, and have declared it to be conducted upon the most economical plan. The amount stated as paid for interest in their annual report published in the TIMES of the 13th inst., should have been $1,779 70, instead of $7,779 70.

How "Hank" Smith Raised the Wind.

It will doubtless be fresh in the minds of readers of the TIMES that when "Hank" SMITH published his statement concerning the financial condition of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, among the items was the sum of $25,000 which he said had been subscribed by his friends or by depositors. Why these friends or depositors should be so generous has been a mystery to most people; but yesterday the matter was investigated by a TIMES reporter. It appears that a large number of the depositors of the Bank were policemen and others holding offices under the City Administration, and a considerable proportion of these men were induced to sign over to him the whole of their deposits, while others, who had comparatively large sums deposited, were persuaded through fear of being dismissed, to subscribe part of their deposits to the fund. Those who refused to do this, especially the men who held offices under the Police Department, were much annoyed in consequence. Roundsmen and patrolmen attached to down-town precincts have been transferred up-town, in some instances even to Harlem. Such removals are very detrimental to the prospects of the men, because on being sent to another precinct their names are placed at the bottom of the list, so that their chances of promotion are remote. Instances were related to the reporter where men who have held low-grade posts in some precincts, and who have subscribed largely to the Smith fund, have been immediately promoted, while others have been buffeted about from precinct to precinct till they have been obliged to resign, because they openly refused to subscribe to the fund. The Police as a body are indignant at this treatment, but, of course, they are forced to submit to it while this man occupies the Presidential chair of the Police Commission.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. H. D. COGGSWELL, of San Francisco, is at the Grand Hotel.

Gen. H. W. CARPENTER, of San Francisco, is at the St. James Hotel.

United States Senator A. H. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

The body of a dead horse has lain in New Chambers-street, near Pearl, ever since noon of Saturday.

Commodore EMERY of the United States Navy, and Col. SLAIGHT, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Judge R. F. CATTERSON, of Little Rock; Col. N. W. WOODFIN, of North Carolina, and Hon. F. A. ALBERGER, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge H. A. NELSON, of Montreal; Hon. J. B. WILLIAMS, of Ithaca, and Col. C. A. HUTCHINS, of the British Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

A fire occurred at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning in the liquor-store of JEREMIAH HARRIGAN, No. 366 West Twenty-fifth-street; damage, $100; insured.

A lad named THOMAS FOX, of No. 141 Cherry-street, while playing with some other boys, in South-street, fell from a log and broke his leg. He was taken home.

Thirteen cases of homicide are to be presented to the Grand Jury by the District-Attorney for investigation this week. A number of them are the result of rows in bar-rooms.

Rev. H. H. GARNET delivered the annual address before the Colored Young Men's Christian Association last evening at the Marion-street African Church.

The steam-ship *Main*, which left Bremen on Feb. 3, and Southampton on Feb. 6, reached this port yesterday with mail-news fresher by two days than that already at hand.

The report that AVERY, the alleged Cresskill murderer, had formerly been arrested in this City is denied. It is said that before his arrest for murder he had borne a good reputation.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, while Officer JOHN J. MCDERMOTT, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was on patrol, he fell from the stoop of No. 520 Washington-street, and dislocated his ankle.

The American Geographical Society will hold their monthly meeting on Tuesday evening in their rooms in the Cooper Institute. Prof. NEWCOMB, of Cornell University, will read a paper on San Domingo.

BRIDGET A. WARD, aged forty-six, of No. 50 Franklin-street, fell into the water at Pier No. 14 East River, yesterday, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolmen QUINN and MCCOY, of the First Precinct.

The forty-hours' devotion commenced yesterday at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral immediately after the last mass. At its close at the cathedral the churches will follow its observance in order.

During a quarrel, yesterday afternoon, at No. 182 Madison-street, between WM. MANNEY and a belligerent sister-in-law, the latter struck MANNEY across the face with a billet of wood, and fractured the bridge of his nose.

Gen. M. HEAD, of New-Hampshire; Col. JOHN KNAPP, of the *Missouri Republican*; Hon. JARVIS LORD, of Rochester; Hon. SMITH M. WEED, of Plattsburg, and MARSHALL P. WILDER, Esq., of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The brig *L. M. Merritt*, Capt. GILKEY, from Cardenas, with sugar, while proceeding up the Bay, in tow of tug-boat *H. F. Hamill*, yesterday afternoon, had a hole stove in her bow by the anchor, and was compelled to put ashore on the flats between Robbins' Reef Light and Bedloe's Island.

An unknown man, about twenty-eight years of age, dressed in black clothes, while intoxicated, attempted to get on a Third-avenue car, going down, at Forty-fourth-street, last night. He slipped, and fell against car No. 99, going uptown, and received injuries which, it is feared, will prove fatal. He was sent to Bellevue.

Mr. CHARLES W. VAN SAUN, a young gentleman well known in connection with the Customs service, who died suddenly on Thursday last, was buried yesterday from the chapel in Fiftieth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The members of the B. H. P. Club, of which deceased was secretary, and a large concourse of relatives and friends, followed the remains to Hackensack, N. J.

The Theta Delta Chi fraternity will hold its annual reunion and Quarter Centennial Celebration at the Astor House on Feb. 28 and 29 and March 1. Prof. T. P. MCCANDLISH, of William and Mary College, is the Orator; LEWIS HOLSEY, of Freemansburg, N. Y., the Poet; and A. G. HETHRINGTON, of Indianapolis, Md., the Historian of the occasion.

On Wednesday last, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, a compositor, died suddenly at his boarding-house, No. 103 East Broadway, and on the following day received pauper's burial, although his fellow-boarders engaged to defray the expenses of a Christian burial if their landlord would allow the body to remain in the house until Saturday, (pay day,) or would trust them for the money till that time.

Among the contributions to the Zoölogical Museum in the Central Park, made recently, is an agouti, commonly called a Brazilian mountain-rat. The animal has the appearance of an enormous rat, being larger than a cat. It is remarkably tame, thoroughly domesticated, and shows signs of considerable intelligence. These animals are rare, and the gift has been repaid with suitable acknowledgments from the Park Commissioners to its donor, Mr. THOMAS F. GALLAGHER, of No. 1,109 Broadway.

A public meeting of the Neptune Division No. 3, Sons of Temperance, was held last evening, Mr. SAMUEL F. CLARKSON, in the chair. Mr. JOHN B. WOLFF, from Colorado, delivered an address, in which he asserted that the root of all intemperance and consequent crime, was to be found in the want of equality prevading all classes, and the remedy was to be found in the "leveling up" rather than on the leveling down system. A proper appreciation of this subject would be the origin of a movement which would kill the evil of intemperance at once and forever. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. S. E. BARLOW, from Massachusetts, and others, and a number of persons were induced to sign the pledge.

BROOKLYN.

JOHN MULVEY was arrested yesterday afternoon with a valuable black cloth coat, which he had stolen from the store of ISAAC JACOBS, No. 51 Hamilton-avenue.

The foundry of JAMES HOWELL, No. 291 Adams-street, was entered by burglars last night, and the place ransacked. Owing to the absence of the proprietor, the loss could not be ascertained.

A slight fire occurred, yesterday morning, in the stable of A. A. LOW, corner of Hicks and Grace-court. The engines were promptly on hand, and the fire was extinguished. Damage, $200. Fully insured.

The third in the series of twelve sermons to be delivered in the Academy of Music, Sunday evenings, was preached last night by the Rev. Mr. PUTNAM, of the Church of the Savior. Mr. HALE of Boston, also made a brief address. The musical portion of the exercises were conducted by a special choir arranged for the occasion.

On the 15th inst., JOHN DOYLE, a dock laborer, broke into the cabinet office of the canal-boat *E. B. Armstrong*, lying in Atlantic basin, and stole $150 in money and other property, valued in all at $250. Yesterday DOYLE was arrested, but the stolen property has not yet been recovered. It belonged to Capt. H. W. KELLER.

About 1 o'clock Sunday morning an attempt was made to burn the house of Mr. HOFFMAN, on the corner of Lorimer and Meserole streets. A quantity of rags, saturated with kerosene, were placed at the back door and set on fire. Fortunately the fire was discovered by Mr. STIMMERMAN, who occupies the store in the building, and extinguished before much damage had been done. The affair is being investigated by the Fire Marshal.

STATEN ISLAND.

JOHN DONAHUE, a boatman for the Associated Press, who left his home, at Stapleton, on New Year's Day to go to New-York, has never since been seen or heard from.

The Coast Wrecking Company, who have been for the last two months engaged off Stapleton Landing in attempting to raise the Government coal barge which was sunk alongside of the frigate *Wabash*, have been unsuccessful. They have suspended the work for the present.

Mrs. BEDELL, at Pleasant Plains, was surprised at her house a few evenings since by a party of friends and relations, among the party were thirteen children, fifty grandchildren and twenty-five great grandchildren, eighty cousins and thirty second cousins. Six of her children are dead and thirteen still live in the immediate vicinity of her own home.

LONG ISLAND.

The contract price for a new school-house for Orient is $3,000.

At a village meeting held in Greenport it was voted to purchase a second fire-engine.

Mrs. KENT, of Sag Harbor, last week celebrated her hundredth birthday.

Rev. Mr. HUBBELL, of Christ Church, Sag Harbor, has resigned his rectorship.

A new road has been laid out from Good Ground to Pon Quogue Light.

The Queens County Poor-house is at the present time full to overflowing.

An unknown man committed suicide by shooting himself in the Lutheran Cemetery, yesterday.

The store of J. N. WILLIAMSON, of Greenport, was entered Friday night and robbed by burglars.

The Convention of the Suffolk County Temperance Society will be held in Southold on the 20th and 21st inst.

The centennial celebration of the Reformed Church took place at the Flushing Reformed Church, Thursday.

A railroad company is about organizing to run horse-cars between the two depots in Flushing village and the contemplated one on the Central Road.

HENRY M. ONDERDONK, has been elected President of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad, in place of Mr. C. S. LITCHFIELD, resigned.

On Thursday the Town Boards of the towns of Queens County meet at Hempstead for the purpose of uniting on an act empowering the towns to elect a Receiver of Taxes.

Hon. HENRY A. NICHOLS, who was elected President of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society, declines the position owing to the pressure of his private business.

The Commissioners appointed by Judge ARMSTRONG on the Whale Neck Road, have reversed the decision of the Town Commissioners, and will continue the road so as to connect with Mr. STEWART'S property.

GEORGE REEVES, JOSEPH SMITH, and EDWARD PIERCE, of Port Jefferson, while attempting to take a bale of cotton from the sloop *Phœnix*, last week, broke through the ice, and with much difficulty reached the shore.

Mr. J. D. BARTON, Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad Company, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st inst., having accepted the superintendency of the American Rolling Stock Company.

Three persons have died of the small-pox in one family at Hunter's Point, during the last ten days, and nothing has been done by the Health Board. There are about a dozen cases in the city, half of which are not attended by physicians.

Last week JAMES B. COOPER, of Hempstead, entered the shop of a deaf cigar-maker at Hicksville, who furiously attacked him, inflicting several wounds upon his body and endeavored to strangle him. Mr. COOPER finally escaped to his carriage.

On account of the alleged illegal election of one of the School Trustees at Roanoke some difficulty has arisen about the new school-house. Two sites have been chosen, but probably neither of them will be built upon, unless the matters should be amicably arranged.

The Police Commissioners of Long Island City have become alarmed at the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury upon the body of HENRY PLANE, found frozen to death at Astoria on Thursday last. They take exception to that part of the verdict which declares them "guilty of a gross neglect of duty," and the "indirect cause of PLANE'S death." They called upon the Coroner on Saturday and demanded that he should reassemble the jury to reconsider their verdict and change the severe censure passed on the Police authorities. As a favor the Coroner reassembled the jury, who refused to modify their verdict.

NEW-JERSEY.

The newly-erected German Methodist Church, at Newark, was yesterday formally opened for service.

Rev. Dr. MCGER yesterday preached his first sermon as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Paterson.

JOHN GLOVER was yesterday arrested in Jersey City, charged with breaking and entering LYONS' liquor-store, on Grand-street.

Rev. Dr. NICHOLSON, late of Boston, yesterday preached his inaugural sermon as pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark.

Yesterday petitions in the interest of the proposed Local Option law were placed in each of the churches of Newark, for the signature of pew-holders. It is believed that not less than 4,000 names were secured.

A paragraph appeared in some of the papers, yesterday morning, stating that a passenger-train had run off the track on the meadows, near Hoboken. The report was incorrect in its most important features. It was one car only, of a freight-train, that jumped the track. There were no passengers on the train, and but little delay caused to passenger-trains.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 18—*In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. Bettewell, Mr. and Mrs. Greyhurst, W. J. Bingham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:49 | Sun sets......5:40 | Moon sets...3:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:42 | Gov. Island.4:31 | Hell Gate...5:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 18.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Jan 31, and Queenstown Feb. 1, with mdse and 72 passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced heavy gales from W. N. W., with heavy seas. Feb. 6, lat. 48 40, lon. 28 20, passed a brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 17th, lat. 40 24, lon. 68 08, spoke bark Orpheus, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York.

Steam-ship Sherman, Halsey, New-Orleans Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker. Feb. 16, Hatteras bearing W. S. W. 25 miles, spoke schr. Mary E. Smith, (of Philadelphia,) from Matanzas, for New-York.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 15th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Main, (N. G.,) Ladaurgs, Bremen Feb. 3 and Southampton 6th, with mdse. and 318 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong winds and heavy head sea. Feb. 9, lat. 50 16, lon. 16, passed bark Martinique, (Br.,) bound westward; 14th, lat. 45 26, lon. 49 50, a Guion steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow via Moville Feb. 6, with mdse. and 114 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had moderate weather up to the Banks, from thence strong westerly gales.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co. Left at Hatteras Inlet Feb. 16, schrs. J. W. Haig, Brown, for Philadelphia; Dick Williams, Carson, for New-York; Rachel E. Edwards, Edwards, for Philadelphia; Mary L. Vankirk, Walker, do.; A. Trudell, ——, do.; Sea Bird, for Charleston, and D. W. Saunders, Smith, from Newbern, for New-York, were ashore on the Swash.

Steam-ship New-York, (N. G.,) Von Emster, Bremen Jan. 27, via Southampton 30th, and Halifax Feb. 16, (where she put in for coal,) with mdse. and 280 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, Aspinwall Feb. 8, with mdse. to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Feb. 8, 8:50 P. M., 20 miles from Aspinwall, passed steam-ship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall.

Steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Constance, (of Liverpool,) Johnson, Havana 16 ds., with sugar and 1 passenger to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Mary McGee, Sharp, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had strong, variable gales.

Brig L. & W. Armstong, (of New-Haven,) Marks, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar and melado to L. W. & P. Armstrong. 15th, Wm. Palmer, second mate, a native of Wilmington, N. C., aged 52 years, died of consumption, and was buried at sea. The L. & W. Armstrong is bound to New-Haven.

Brig L. M. Merritt, (of Bucksport,) Gilkey, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Mary Oliver, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Foster, Anguilla, via Long Island Sound, 21 ds., with salt to G. Wessels—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig M. W. Norwood, Washburn, Bordeaux 50 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Tabitha Hannah, Dill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northam, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Paine, Stevens, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amelia, Brewer, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. New-Zealand, French, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. St. Mary, Nixon, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Etta May, ——, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. E. Areularius, Greg, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Catawamteab, Lord, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Snow Squall, Norton, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Quoddy, Fanning, St. John, N. B., with lumber, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Orion, Winters, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Carter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. M. Warren, ——, Fortune Bay, N. F., with fresh frozen herrings.

Schr. Wild Bird, Jenkins, Fortune Bay, N. F., with fresh frozen herrings to master.

Schr. Moon Grand, Martin, Fortune Bay, N. F., with fresh frozen herrings to master.

Schr. M. L. Rose, Wright, Fortune Bay, N. F., with fresh frozen herrings to master.

Schr. Ann Dole, ——, Providence, for Elizabetbport.

Schr. Mabel Hall, Bartlett, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, Providence.

Schr. John Burley, Saunders, Providence.

Schr. Ann, Davis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Chase, New-Haven.

Schr. Annie E. Stevens, Shear, New-Haven.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, New-Haven.

Schr. Progress, Anderson, New-Haven.

Schr. James Phillips, Dayton, New-Haven.

Schr. J. C. Curtis, ——, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. W. H. West, Higgins, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Alice, Small, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie Smith, Davis, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Ida L., Bearse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Stancliff, Tryon, Providence.

Schr. Maggie Cummings, Smith, Somerset.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Jos. Maxfield, May, Providence.

Schr. Wassen, Mercer, Bridgeport.

Schr. Elisa Pharo, Sherman, Newport.

Schr. Hyne, ——, Dix Island, with stone.

Schr. Mathew Vassar, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. L. Ward, Ward, Saybrook.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Willard, Anderson, Newport.

Schr. Ella Amsden, Parks, Portland.

Schr. L. M. Strout, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Saratoga, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Rio, Kean, Providence.

Schr. Robin Hood, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. White Rock, Wilson, Southport.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Entire, Kenner, Fall River.

Schr. Addie Doane, Hall, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sunset, light N. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—Arr. 17th, brig A. W. Goddard, from Buenos Ayres; arr., 18th, steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Blackstone, from Baltimore; Leopard, from Philadelphia; barks Kisnet, from Smyrna; C. S. Rodgers, from Baltimore; brigs Aristos, from Paramaribo; Bogota, from Loando; Grace Lathrop, from Gonaives; Mary Leblanc, from Gonaives; Jacinto, from Cienfuegos; Spray Bloom, from Grand Turk; schr. Lizzie Poor, from Kingston.

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

CORNER 3d-AVENUE AND 7th-STREET,

OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

This Company receives, for safe-keeping, trunks and boxes of Silver Plate, &c. Packages sent for if desired.

DANIEL F. TYLER, Sec. EBN'R BEADLESTON, Pres.

ABSOLUTE

SECURITY FROM

BURGLARS.

ALL INTERESTED IN PROTECTING VALUABLES ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE "PROTECTOR."

THE SAFE PROTECTION CO., NO. 265 BROADWAY.

W. B. MARVIN, Secretary.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE.

Cradle and Carriage Combined.

ALSO, Velocipedes, Swings, AND TOYS.

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7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, GUARANTEED BY

N. Y. MIDLAND R. R. CO.

Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING THE ENTIRE LENGTH of the New-Jersey section of the new Trunk Line to Canada and the West EARLY IN MARCH NEXT.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, No. 25 Nassau-st.

CASH

THE "DOMESTIC"

AGENTS are wanted for this City and near-by towns and every town in Connecticut and New-Jersey, to whom commissions will be paid in CASH. Apply in person or by letter at the office of "DOMESTIC" S. M. CO., 96 Chambers-st. N. Y.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,

No. 41 Lombard-st., London.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Commercial Credits, Cable Transfers,

CIRCULAR LETTERS FOR TRAVELERS.

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JAY COOKE & CO., NO. 20 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE

MANHATTAN MARKET CO.,

NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.

New-York Life Insurance Building.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1872.

The corner-stone of the MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY will be laid on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, 1872, (Washington's birthday.)

The Board of Trustees have deferred the laying of this corner-stone until now when the building is nearly completed, in order to show what market accommodations this Company proposes to give the public and the dealers. The butchers and dealers, and the public generally are invited to be present.

By order of the Board,

J. EUGENE PLANDIN, SECRETARY.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

VERY CHOICE ENGLISH-PLATED DECORATED DESSERT PIECES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE: NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.

Jan. 1, 1872.

Amount of net cash assets to Jan. 1, 1871.......... $15,676,097 98

RECEIPTS.

Premiums and annuities.....$6,031,879 32

Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.......... 1,149,416 57— 7,181,295 89

Total.......... $22,857,393 85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses by death.......... $1,318,953 08

Purchased, surrendered and canceled policies.......... 1,105,854 64

Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurance. 38,820 35

Dividends to policy-holders.... 849,678 44

Commissions, brokerages and agency expenses.......... 502,867 73

Advertising and physicians' fees.......... 96,567 35

Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c.......... 253,899 91—$4,167,646 49

Total.......... $18,689,747 36

ASSETS:

Cash in Trust Co., in Bank, and on hand.......... $1,845,002 13

Invested in United States, New-York State, and other stocks (market value $4,751,182 83) cost.......... 4,616,762 43

Invested in New-York City Banks Stock (market value $16,425,) cost.......... 41,549 00

Real Estate in the City of New-York.......... 1,768,174 14

Bonds and Mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $20,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $3,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security).......... 8,344,820 00

Loans on existing policies. (The reserve held by the Company on these same policies amounts to $3,858,980 21) 956,636 99

Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872.......... 660,561 17

Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission.......... 330,355 73

Amounts due from Agents... 48,839 61

Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1872.......... 77,046 14—18,689,747 36

Add—

Excess of market value of securities over cost.......... 114,021 40

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1872... $18,803,768 76

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872 .... $212,890 00

Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proof, &c.......... 127,900 00

Amount Reserved for Reinsurance on existing Policies insuring $112,150,075 80, participating insurance (at four per cent. Carlisle net premium) $1,004,733 65, non-participating (at five per cent. Carlisle net premium).......... 16,841,177 21

Balance of return Premium, 1871, payable during the year 1872.......... 133,667 12—$17,315,634 33

Divisible Surplus.......... $1,488,134 43

During the year 8,908 Policies have been issued, insuring $24,603,305 84.

From the undivided surplus of One Million Four Hundred and Eighty-eight Thousand One Hundred and Thirty-four Dollars and Forty-three Cents the Board of Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New-York Life Insurance Co.
DAVID DOWS, (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, (Merchant,) Union Buildings, cor. William and Pine.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (Late Dater, Miller & Co.,) Grocers.
HENRY K. BOGERT, (Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS..........(Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
WM. H. APPLETON, (Appleton & Co., Publishers,) 549 and 551 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (Collins & Brothers, Stationers,) No. 370 Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON.......(Banker,) No. 33 Wall-st.
WM. A BOOTH....(Booth & Edgar,) No. 100 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.....(Banker,) No. 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS........(Banker,) No. 36 Broad-st.
CHAS L. ANTHONY, (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 61 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., No. 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN, (Cragin & Co., Provisions,) No. 400 West 12th-st.
EDWIN HOYT, (Hoyt, Spragues & Co., Dry Goods, No. 100 Franklin-st.
H. B. CLAFLIN, (H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods,) corner Church and Worth sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR, (J. F. Seymour & Co.,) No. 78 Warren-st.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 8 St. Mark's-place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Co.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

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FURNITURE,

OF THE LATEST STYLE AND FINISH, AT HIS MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

NOS. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., Between Bowery and 2d-av.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES.

THE BEST COOKING APPARATUS IN USE, as thousands of good housekeepers and cooks can testify,

AND THE CHEAPEST, as any one can see by the price.

$55

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